

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No 4308.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1903.

六拜禮

號一月八英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP " 18,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED " 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND " 9,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies.
TOKIO. KOBE.
NAGASAKI. LONDON.
LYONS. NEW YORK.
SAN FRANCISCO. HONOLULU.
HOMBAI. SHANGHAI.
TIENSIN. NEWCHANG.
PEKING.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.
PARKS' BANK, LD.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND
SMITHS BANK, LD.

HONGKONG BRANCH—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the Daily Balance.
On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
TARO HODSUMI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1903. [10]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$15,500,000
Sterling Reserve \$10,000,000
Silver Reserve \$5,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
H. E. TOMKINS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Hon. C. W. DICKSON. Hon. R. SHEWAN.
E. GOETZ, Esq. N. A. SIEBS, Esq.
C. MICHAEL, Esq. H. W. SLADE, Esq.
H. SCHUBERT, Esq. E. S. WHEELER, Esq.
E. SHELLIM, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
Shanghai—H. M. BEVIS.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 1/2 per cent. per Annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1903. [13]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 PER
CENT. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1903. [14]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £324,374

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
Board of Directors:—
Chau Kii Shan, Esq. J. Scott Harston, Esq.
Chow Tung Shang, Esq. J. Lauts, Esq.
Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed 5 %
Hongkong, 12th May, 1903. [15]

THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Sh. Tael 5,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BRANCHES: Berlin.
Tientsin.

BRANCHES: Calcutta. Hankow.
Tientsin (Kiautschou).
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LTD.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY
DIREKTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be
learned on application. Every description of
Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. SUTER,
Sub-Manager.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1902. [16]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1902. [19]

Hongkong, 15th November, 1902. [19]

Hongkong, 15th November, 1902. [19]

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Hongkong, 15th November, 1902. [19]

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK (AMERICAN BANK).

ESTABLISHED 1864.
PAID UP CAPITAL \$2,000,000
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$5,180,000

Gold \$7,180,000

Head Office—NEW YORK.
LONDON OFFICE:
33 and 35, Lombard Street, E.C.
F. C. Bishop, Manager, Eastern Department.

LONDON BANKERS:
PARKS' BANK, LIMITED.
HONGKONG OFFICE:
4, DES VŒUX ROAD.

General Banking and Exchange business
transacted.

INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Accounts at 2 1/2 per annum.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months 2 1/2 per annum.
" 6 " 3 1/2 " "
" 12 " 4 1/2 " "

E. F. GROS,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1902. [19]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.
FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid in, Gold \$4,000,000 £ 820,000
Surplus (Reserve) Gold \$4,000,000 £ 820,000
Total Gold \$8,000,000 £ 1,640,000

Capital and Surplus authorised, Gold \$10,000,000
= £2,055,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF
ENGLAND, LIMITED.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S
BANK, LIMITED.

The Corporation buys and sells Bills of
Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries
on every description of Banking and Exchange
business. Money received on Current Deposit
Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum
on the daily balances, and on Fixed Deposit
as follows:

For 12 months, 4 1/2 per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 1/2 " "
HONGKONG BRANCH:
20, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.
CHARLES R. SCOTT,
Manager.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1903. [1008]

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE
OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1896.

Shanghai Tael.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 2,500,000

Head Office—SHANGHAI.
Branches and Agencies.
CANTON. PEKING.
CHEFOO. PENANG.
CHINKIANG. SINGAPORE.
CHUNKING. TIENSIN.
HANKOW.

THE Bank purchases and receives for collec-
tion Bills of Exchange drawn on the above
places, and Sell Drafts and Telegraphic Trans-
fers Payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Advances made on approved securities.
Bills discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
3 1/2 per Annum Fixed Deposits for 3 months.
4 " " " 6 " "
5 " " " 12 " "
E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1901. [12]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-
HOLDERS £725,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT
ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per
annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 1/2 per cent.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 1/2 " "
T. F. COCHRANE,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1903. [11]

Ships.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
KOBE	TIENSIN H. W. Kenrick, R.N.R.	About 1st August	Freight.
KOBE	NANKIN E. E. C. Roberts, R.N.R.	About 5th August	Freight.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	JAPAN E. P. Martin, R.N.R.	About 7th August	Freight and Passage.
YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE (Passing through the Inland Sea)	SUMATRA W. Hayward, R.N.R.	About 7th August	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1903. [14]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG;
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON,
AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS;

Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and at SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers
and Luggage.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bill of Lading for the Principal Places in Russia.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
PRINZ HEINRICH	THURSDAY, 6th August.
SACHSEN	THURSDAY, 20th August.
KIAUTSCHOU	THURSDAY, 3rd September.
BAYERN	THURSDAY, 17th September.
ZEITEN	WEDNESDAY, 30th September.
SEYDLITZ	WEDNESDAY, 14th October.
ROON	WEDNESDAY, 11th November.
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 25th November.
HAMBURG	WEDNESDAY, 9th December.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 23rd December.
KONIG ALBERT	WEDNESDAY, 6th January, 1904
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY, 20th January, 1904
BAYERN	WEDNESDAY, 3rd February, 1904
SEYDLITZ	WEDNESDAY, 17th February, 1904
ROON	WEDNESDAY, 3rd March, 1904

ON THURSDAY, the 6th day of August 1903, at Noon, the Steamship "PRINZ
HEINRICH" of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, Captain R. Heinke, with MAILS,
PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at
NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on TUESDAY, the 4th August, Cargo and
Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 5th August and Parcels
will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th August.
Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50
and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.
Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
For further Particulars, apply to

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1903

MELCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS. [1536]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WE HAVE JUST UNPACKED

A NEW SHIPMENT OF
SUMMER COSTUMES,
IN WHITE AND COLOURED MUSLIN,
GRASS LAWN, AND SILK AND LINEN.

Twenty different Colourings, New Materials,
fully Cut, in the new shape Skirt, with
Bodice piece and Sleeves.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE, FROM \$12 EACH.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [7326]

THOMAS' HOTEL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, comfortably furnished, and most centrally situated, being in
close proximity to the Banks and principal business places.
SPECIALLY REDUCED SUMMER RATES.

For Particulars apply to

8100 THE MANAGER.

MACAO HOTEL

(Late HING KEE HOTEL).

This FAVOURITE and LONG ESTABLISHED Hotel is situated on the SEA-FRONT
commanding a MAGNIFICENT VIEW of the Harbour and adjacent islands, and is open to
the COOL SOUTHERLY BREEZES in Summer.

The BED-ROOMS are LARGE, COOL, AIRY, WELL-VENTILATED and HAND-
SOMELY FURNISHED. The CUISINE is EXCELLENT and under direct EUROPEAN
supervision.

PIC-NIC, SHOOTING or BOATING parties specially catered for. A commodious and
comfortable stern-wheel HOUSE-BOAT, with sleeping accommodation for six passengers and
EVERY CONVENIENCE, is provided for the use of visitors AT REASONABLE RATES.

A MILITARY BAND PLAYS in the Gardens, close to the Hotel, three times a week.


SEA BATHING.

STEAMERS to and from Macao, every MORNING and AFTERNOON.

WM. FARMER,
Proprietor and Manager. [6416]

Intimations.

"I hear they want more"



Bovril—
the food-
beverage.

BOVRIL is food and
drink combined. It
is not only a delight-
ful beverage, but a
valuable nourisher and
energiser as well.

Cooks
find that BOVRIL
doubles the value of
soups, gravies, hashes,
made dishes, &c.

JAPAN COALS.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA (MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH—34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy,
Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama,
Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Maizuru, Kure, Shimonoeki, Moji, Wakamatsu,
Karatsu, Nagasaki, Koshimoto, Sasebo, Milke, Hakodate, Taipei, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armies and the State
Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and
Freight Steamers.
SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Milke, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and
SOLE AGENTS for Fujinotana, Hokoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Mameda, Mannoura,
Osoura, Otsuji, Sesabara, Tsubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yunokibara and other Coals.
N. INUZUKA, Manager, Hongkong
5636]

H. PRICE & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Picnic parties furnished with wines, etc., at
a moment's notice.

Contracts made on special terms with
Caterers, Committees, Messes and Captains of
Steamers. All Wines, Spirits and Beers supplied
are guaranteed.

Price list on application. TELEPHONE No. 135.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1903.

[9526]

NOTICE.

We shall resume possession of our
old premises, 15, Queen's Road, on the
1st August.

Telephone
No. 75.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1903.

[22]

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL

(ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.)

CODE ADDRESS: "YOSEMITE."

35 BEDROOMS EXCELLENTLY FURNISHED. BATH TO EACH ROOM.
DINING ROOM AND CUISINE UNDER STRICT SUPERVISION.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN WINES, SPIRITS AND BEERS.
POOL AND BILLIARDS.

ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND MANILA NEWSPAPERS IN FILE.
TERMS.—\$4.00 to \$7.00 per day. \$65 to \$120 per month.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1903. JAS. D. M. CAMERON,
Manager. [5556]

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,

31, 32, 40 and 41, NORTH SOOCHOW ROAD—SHANGHAI.

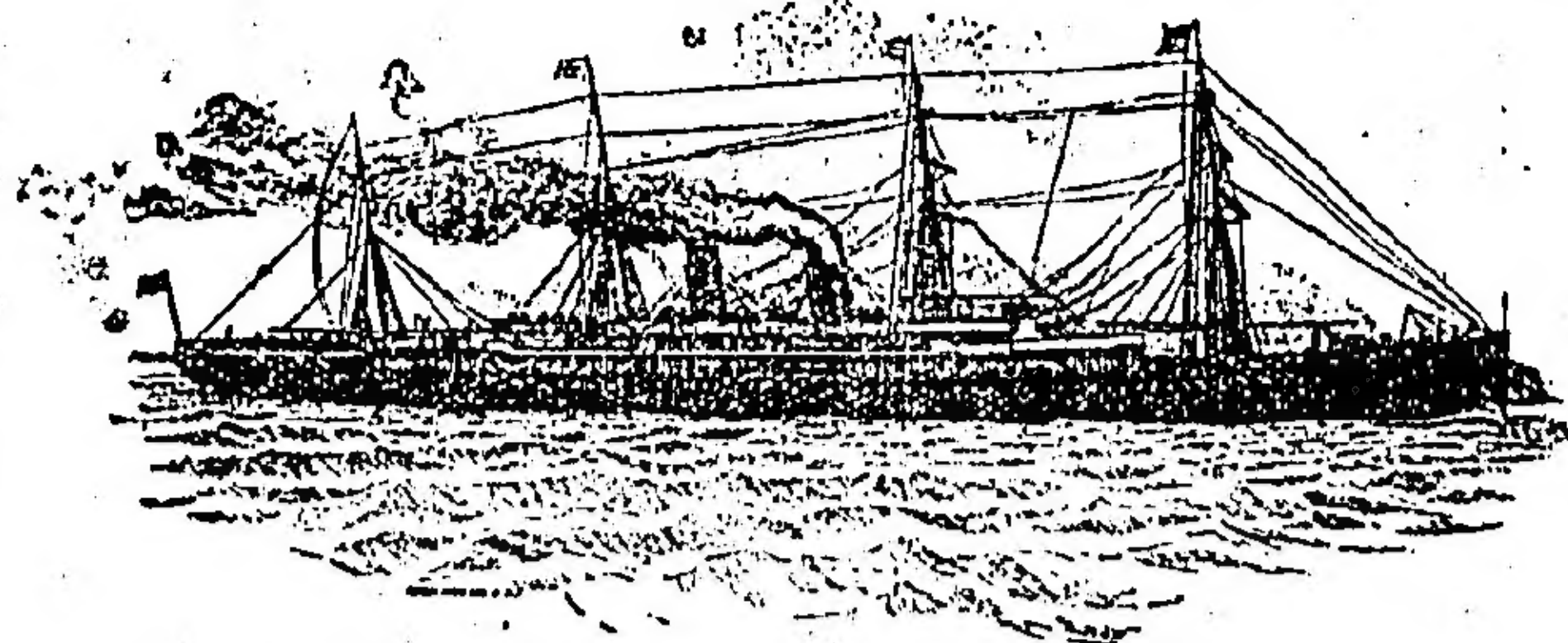
PLEASANT AND CENTRAL SITUATION, FACING SOUTH.

THIS HIGH-CLASS BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT has Well-furnished Rooms by
the Day or Month.

Telegraphic Address: "MARLBOROUGH" Telephone: No. 582.

Shanghai, 6th June, 1903. Mrs. NAZER. [6746]

U.S. MAIL LINES.



PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.,
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"GAELIC"	TUESDAY, 4th August, at Noon.
"HONGKONG MARU"	FRIDAY, 14th August, at Noon.
"CITY OF PEKING"	SATURDAY, 22nd August, at Noon.
"DORIC"	TUESDAY, 1st September, at Noon.
"NIPPON MARU"	TUESDAY, 8th September, at Noon.
"SIBERIA"	WEDNESDAY, 16th September, at Noon.
"COPTIC"	SATURDAY, 26th September, at Noon.
"AMERICA MARU"	SATURDAY, 3rd October, at Noon.
"KOREA"	TUESDAY, 13th October, at Noon.

Record Trip Yokohama to San Francisco made by s.s. "KOREA," 12,000 tons, Oct. 18th-28th, 1902; 10 days, 15 hours.

THE O. & O. Company's Steamship "GAELIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 4th August, at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Special rates (First-class only) to European Ports, are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN PORTS. Special rates (first class only) are confined and will apply only to Missionaries, Members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic Officials of the Governments of China and Japan.

Return Passage.—Reduction will be made to passengers who do not hold return tickets, making the return journey between ports in the Orient and Honolulu or beyond, within twelve months.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Island Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies' and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany each shipment of Cargo or parcel (valued at \$100. Gold or over) destined to Ports, beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

Merchant's Invoice will be sufficient for cargo or parcel (each shipment) when the value is less than \$100. U.S. Gold.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

E. W. TILDEN, Agent.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1903.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)
"EMPERESS" Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 Knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF CHINA"	5,000 Tons.	WEDNESDAY, 5th August.
"ATHENIAN"	3,882 "	WEDNESDAY, 12th August.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	5,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 26th August.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	5,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 23rd September.
"TARTAR"	4,425 "	WEDNESDAY, 7th October.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	5,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 21st October.
"ATHENIAN"	3,882 "	WEDNESDAY, 4th November.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	5,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 18th November.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	5,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 16th December.
"TARTAR"	4,425 "	WEDNESDAY, 30th December.

THE magnificent "EMPERESS" Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, ("TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" 14 DAYS) saving THREE DAYS A WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE in 97 Hours. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE of its TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
Pedder's Street.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT; BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
BADENIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	12th August. Freight.
Roderich	(Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG.)	
SITHONIA	HAVRE, ANTWERP, and HAMBURG.	20th August. Freight.
Hildebrandt	(Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO.)	
KONIGSBERG	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	12th Sept. Freight and Passengers.
Mayer	(Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG.)	
ANDALUSIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	23rd Sept. Freight.
von Dohren	(Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO.)	
ABESSINIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	7th October. Freight.
Filler	(Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG.)	
ARABIA	NEW YORK	(about middle of August.)
Bahle	VIA SUEZ CANAL	

For further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
HONGKONG OFFICE,
No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1903.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM"	2,351 tons.	Captain H. D. Jones.
"POWAN"	2,338 "	" G. F. Morrison, R.N.R.
"FATSUN"	2,250 "	" A. W. Dixon.
"HANKOW"	3,073 "	" C. V. Lloyd.
"KINSHAN"	2,860 "	" J. J. Lossius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at about 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted) and at about 6 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON daily at about 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted) and at about 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN," 1,998 tons, Captain W. E. Clarke.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao daily at about 1 P.M. as per special Schedule. } Sunday
Do. from Macao to Hongkong daily at about 7.30 A.M. } excepted.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 2,119 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.
This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 7.30 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "NANNING," 567 tons, Captain R. D. Thomas.
S.S. "SAINAM," 588 tons, " B. Branch.
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at about 8 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Hongkong Hotel.
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1903.

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY
HALF-YEARLY MEETING of
SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be
held at the Office of the Company, No. 18,
Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, on
TUESDAY, the 4th August, at 12 o'clock
NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report
of the Directors, together with a Statement
of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, confirming
the Appointment of Directors, and re-electing
Directors and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 21st of July to
the 4th August, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. GOOSMANN,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1903. [844e]

WILLIAM POWELL LIMITED.

THE SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the
above-named Company will be held at the
COMPANY'S PREMISES, No. 28, Queen's Road
Central, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th August,
1903, at NOON, to receive the Report and
Statement of Accounts for the year ending
30th June, 1903, electing Directors and declar-
ing a Dividend.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 1st July to the 5th
August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. G. HECKFORD,
Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1903. [880e]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK-
ING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the OR-
DINARY HALF-YEARLY MEET-
ING OF the SHAREHOLDERS in this
Corporation will be held at the CIVIL HALL,
Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the FIFTEENTH
day of AUGUST next, at NOON, for the purpose
of receiving the Report of the Court of
Directors together with a Statement of Ac-
counts to 30th June, 1903.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1903. [877e]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK-
ING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the RE-
GISTERS OF SHARES of the
Corporation will be CLOSED from SATUR-
DAY, the FIRST, to the FIFTEENTH day of
AUGUST next (both days inclusive), during
which period no Transfer of Shares can be
Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1903. [878e]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will
be held in the OFFICES of the Company,
Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road, on
MONDAY, the 24th August, at 12 o'clock
NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report
of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts
to the 30th June, 1903.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 24th
August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THOS. I. ROSE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1903. [908e]

THE EASTERN EXTENSION & GREAT
NORTHERN TELEGRAPH
COMPANIES.SEPARATE WORKING
ARRANGEMENTS.

THE Public is hereby notified that the
JOINT SERVICE of the Eastern Ex-
tension and Great Northern Telegraph Com-
panies will be DISCONTINUED FROM
THE 1st AUGUST, from which date each
Company will have its own Separate Cable
where Telegrams will be accepted for Trans-
mission by either Company's Lines.
For The Great-Nor. For The Eastern Ex-
tension Telegraph Company.
O. NIELSEN. J. M. BECK.
Superintendent. Superintendent.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1903. [905e]

Intimations.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE,
1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION
OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that LAM SIN
SHANG, of MACAO, in the Empire of
China, Merchant, Trading under the Names
of PO CHAN and FUNG MI, has, on the 7th
day of April, 1903, applied for the Registration
in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks
of the following THREE TRADE MARKS:—
Number 1.—The distinctive device of an
animal usually known as an unicorn
having a scaly back, a forked tail, two
curved horns and one foreleg raised.
Number 2.—The distinctive device of a
pomegranate fruit supported on a stalk
having the words Trade Mark printed
on the upper portion of its outer edge
and having the lower portion of its outer
edge fringed with pomegranate fruit and
leaves, and the applicant disclaims the
use of the added English words.
Number 3.—The distinctive device of a
medallion with fancy drawings extend-
ing on either side having above the char-
acters Chong Cheong Wo in English
and in Chinese 長和 (the transla-
tion of which in English is the same
words Chong Cheong Wo) and below
the characters Sae Low Chong in En-
glish and in Chinese 石榴庄 (the trans-
lation of which in English is the same
words Sae Low Chong) and the applicant
disclaims the use of the added
Chinese and English words.

In the name of Lam Sin Shang, of Macao, Mer-
chant, who claims to be the Sole Proprietor
thereof.
The Trade Mark numbered 1 has been used
by the applicant in respect of substances used
as food or as ingredients in food in class 42,
and the Trade Marks numbered 2 and 3 have
been used by the applicant in respect of Tea in
class 42.

A facsimile of the above Trade Marks can
be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary
of Hongkong.

Dated the 25th day of June, 1903.

WILKINSON & GRIST,
Solicitors for the Applicant.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF
TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that AURELIUS
BRUCE MITCHELL, Senior Partner of the
Firm of WILLIAM MITCHELL, of Washing-
ton Works, Cumberland Street, Birmingham,
England, and of No. 44, Cannon Street, in the
City of London, Steel Pen and Penholder
Manufacturer, has on the 28th day of May,
1903, applied for the Registration in Hongkong
in the Register of Trade Marks of the following
TRADE MARK:—

The distinctive device of two snakes
prone in serpentine coils facing each other
and between them the Chinese characters
美造洋行 (William Mitchell Foreign
Firm) and on either side of such charac-
ters two small snakes with forked tongues
and bodies spirally coiled each enclosed
in a scroll.

In the Name of William Mitchell, of Wash-
ington Works, Cumberland Street, Birming-
ham, England, and of 44, Cannon Street, in the
City of London, Steel Pen and Penholder
Manufacturer, who claims to be the Sole
Proprietor thereof.

The Trade Mark is intended to be used by
the Applicant forthwith in respect of Steel
Pens and Pen Boxes in Class 39.

A facsimile of the Trade Mark can be
seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of
Hongkong and also at the Office of Mes-
sieurs Wilkinson and Grist, of No. 9, Queen's
Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

Dated the 29th day of July, 1903.

WILKINSON & GRIST,
of No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Victoria, Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Applicant.

SANITARY BOARD.

NOTICE.

THE Board having found it necessary to
institute summary proceedings against
people using CHALK and WATER in lieu of
LIME-WASH, owners of houses are hereby in-
formed that CHALK and WATER cannot be
accepted in lieu of LIME-WASH, but that there
is no objection to colouring matter being added
to the LIME-WASH.

By Order,
G. A. WOODCOCK,
Secretary.

Sanitary Board Room,
Hongkong, 11th July, 1903. [846e]

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of
entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft.
Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to
pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of
entrance, top 60.5 ft.; bottom 45.8
ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time
to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of
Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Dock-
ing and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work,
and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by
Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of
Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable
of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge
Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be
guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that
of any port in the world.

Telephone: Works, No. 506; General, No. 376.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. I. and A. B. C. (4th).

Yokohama, May 11th, 1903.

[573e]

THEY HAVE ARRIVED



Do you know

that HEINZ SWEET PICKLES are known
throughout the world for their delicate aromatic
flavor and distinctive virtues?

THE MUTUAL STORES,
25, Des Vœux Road Central.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1903.

[553e]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900.

[1]

THE CONNAUGHT HOUSE,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL SITUATED NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL
OFFICES. EXCELLENT CUISINE AND WINES.
Large and lofty Rooms Elegantly Furnished. Hydraulic Elevator.
Hot and Cold Water throughout. Special Rates for Tourists.
Launch Service for Guests.

For Terms, apply to

THE MANAGER.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1902.

[539e]

GO TO THE
KOWLOON HOTEL,
FRANK F. JEWELL, KOWLOON. J. W. OSBORNE,
Manager. Proprietor.

INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT.

The attention of consumers is drawn to the fact that

the Undersigned, being Sole Agents for

DR. AUER VON WELSBACH Co.,

VIENNA,

THE INVENTORS OF INCANDESCENT
GAS LIGHT.

ARE SELLING THE ONLY GENUINE MANTLES,

The Price of which has been reduced to

FIFTY CENTS per piece.

BEWARE OF INFERIOR IMITATIONS!

KRUSE & Co.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE.

[954e]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

MID-SUMMER EXCURSION TRIPS TO
JAPAN AND BACK.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA are
prepared during the months of JULY
and AUGUST to issue First Class Return
Tickets from Hongkong to Yokohama and
Back for the Round Fare of Yen 98 payable in
Local Currency. Return Tickets are

Intimations.



WATSON'S
HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES
FOR THE SUMMER.

PRICKLY
HEAT LOTION

One of our most popular preparations,
which has stood the test of fifty
years. Cools the skin and removes
irritation at once.

RINGWORM
REMEDY

(TONG PANG CHONG)
An absolute specific for Ringworm and
Dhobi Itch.

HOUSEHOLD
AMMONIA

Try it in your bath and you will feel all
the better for it. For cleansing silver-
ware, jewellery, and clothing, it is
without equal.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

TELEPHONE NO. 256.
CABLE ADDRESS: "ACHEE," HONGKONG.
A. H. C. CODE, 4TH EDITION.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

A CHEE & CO.,
祥利廣
17A, QUEEN'S ROAD.

**FURNITURE
DEALERS.**

DRAWING-ROOM,
DINING-ROOM,
and BED-ROOM
FURNITURE.
ELECTRO-PLATED,
GLASS, and
CHINA WARES.
PASTEUR'S MICROBE-PROOF
FILTERS,
ROCHESTER LAMPS,
WHITE-TURKISH TOWELS,
COUNTERPANES,
COOKING RANGES,
KITCHEN UTENSILS, and
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC
DEPARTMENT.**
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING
UNDERTAKEN for AMATEURS.
GOOD WORK.
PROMPT RETURN.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1902. [28d]

**CARMICHAEL AND
CLARKE,**
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND
SHIPBUILDERS,
SURVEYORS AND CONTRACTORS.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

TELEGRAMS: "CARMICHAEL," Hongkong.

A. B. C. Code, 4th Edition.

Liebert Standard Code.

TELEPHONE 232.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1903. [355]

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in
the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be
addressed to the Editor, 1, Lee Hoo Road, and
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and
Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed
to the Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for
any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).
DAILY—\$30 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$15 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional.
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is
accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an
additional \$1.00 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the
world is 30 cents per quarter.

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pullers in the person of belittled architects' clerks is the product of an intelligent section of the Chinese community. There is sufficient public opinion in the well-directed intelligence of some of our leading Chinese fellow-citizens for them to recognise that, unlike the Government of their own country, the authorities of this British Colony are approachable by constitutional methods and will give heed to representations when made in season and with good reason. It is far too much to say that the community have to pay for their meter supply by the wanton wastefulness on the part of the Chinese. This random assertion remains to be conclusively proved. We take it the Chinese have as much right to expect, not in the matter of water alone all the advantages of their citizenship, but in every matter appertaining to the municipal privileges which they must enjoy by virtue of their contribution to the taxes of the Colony. When we come to consider this last question, the Chinese are in an overwhelming majority, and the fact must be recognised even though it may not always be pleasant to admit it, that they contribute quite three-quarters of the expenditure for the maintenance of the Colony on which the community as a whole thrive and have their being.

A VEXATION TO SHIPPING.

So much has recently been said and written against the present system of storm warnings in Hongkong that it would appear difficult to raise further issues on the subject; yet we now hear that complaints have been made by shipping firms regarding the great inconvenience and loss of time and money entailed by reason of the native floating population hurrying away to Causeway Bay immediately a typhoon is notified in the China Sea or Pacific Ocean. It is well known that H. E. the Governor has decided to introduce the flag system, as at Shanghai, for the information of shipmasters, but without displacing the cone system at present in use, which is considered a better and safer system and is familiar to the local junk population. The Government have been asked to reconsider the decision; but if the drum and cone system is continued in its present form sampan people and lightermen will invariably abide by those signals and clear off to shelter immediately a typhoon is notified. In any case it would be some time before they could interpret the flag system, and as the natives are not accustomed to change their methods with any degree of haste they would still continue to be guided by the cone, drum or ball. The last few days have illustrated the necessity for a change. Although three typhoons have been hovering in the vicinity of the Colony only one approached within the 300 mile radius, but the harbour was deserted of smaller craft long before the black signal was hoisted. All work aboard ships was suspended, and when at length the boats ventured out on the waters, which had scarcely been ruffled, the owners demanded exorbitant rates to work cargo in consequence of the loss sustained during the time they were lying idle in Causeway Bay. What would happen if a typhoon signal was displayed for a week is better imagined than described; but certain it is that shipowners and shippers would sustain a very considerable loss on account of being unable to load or discharge cargo and put to sea on schedule time.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

INWARD parcels by s.s. *Valetta* are now ready for delivery.

QUEEN'S College Midsummer holidays commence today.

At LeMunyon's you can get the famous Follet Numbening Machine.—*Adv.*

The French mail of the 30th June was delivered in London on the 30th July.

Two gunners from the Royal Artillery died yesterday at the Station Hospital. The funeral took place this afternoon.

FROM and after to-day the rate of postage for single newspapers for Canada will be 50 cents per four ounces or fraction thereof.

THERE is no foundation for the statement, which has obtained currency, that the Prince and Princess of Wales will visit India this autumn.

THE new Austrian battleship *Arad*, which was recently launched at Trieste, is stated to have attained a speed of 20.12 knots per hour on her trial runs.

THE World's Fair Company has expended in actual cash \$8,500,000 gold up to the first of last month, as shown by the report of the Auditing Committee of the National Commission.

THE New York Consul reports a huge increase in the amount of American exports of cotton cloths to China. In 1892 they were only \$20,000; in 1902 they were \$1,000,000, and in 1902 over \$2,000,000.

THE Shanghai method of punishing gamblers should be more effective than that in vogue in Hongkong. At the northern port these believers in "a quick road to fortune" get 300 blows without the option of a fine.

THE Beer to drink in the tropics is the Beer made in the tropics—SAN MIGUEL.

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THE Beer to drink in the tropics is the Beer made in the tropics—SAN MIGUEL.

THE Beer to drink in the tropics is the Beer made in the tropics—SAN MIGUEL.

LeMunyon has rubber stamp daters, the best kind.—*Adv.*

THE Swiss community of Shanghai are celebrating their national fête to-day.

It is notified elsewhere in this issue that, during the temporary absence of Mr. W. Keifort Hughes, or until further notice, Mr. A. C. Lowe will act as secretary to the Punjion-Ming Co. Ltd.

SIAM is giving up the wearing of khaki. According to the *Siam Observer*, the postal officials in that part of the world are attired in grey with white shoulder-straps. It is said, to look very well.

MR. George Meredith, the novelist, who has been ill for some weeks, has had a serious relapse, and his condition is considered critical. He is suffering from an internal complaint, and is only partially conscious.

A NATAT. RIAL feat was performed at Shanghai last Sunday by Messrs. P. Fowler and W. O. Lancaster, who swam from the Rowing Club pontoon off the Cosmopolitan Dock to Woosung Creek, a distance of over 12 miles, in 34 hours.

A EUROPEAN case of plague has occurred on the s.s. *Tientsin*, making the second case notified on that vessel. An Indian case is also reported from the mail steamer *Valetta*. Since January 1st, 1,373 cases have been recorded.

SHIPBUILDING material to the estimated value of yen 893,450.88 has been expended by Japan in England between the months of January and June of the current year, according to the figures furnished by the Mitsui Bishi dockyard, of Nagasaki.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of the 33rd Burma Infy. on the New Parade Ground, on Monday next, the 3rd inst., from 5 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

March—"Washington Post".....Adam Overture—"La Reine d'un Jour".....Adam Selection—"Kitty Grey".....Moultin Cornet Solo—"Blue arches in the sky".....Hague Selection—"A Chinese Honey-moon".....Talbot Waltz—"Mon Secret".....Mario Costa

WRITING under to-day's date, Messrs. Eich G.-org. & Co. state:—As the depression in our market continues, in sympathy with state of affairs in the North, little in the way of business has come under our notice and there is consequently little of interest to chronicle. The Rates on Shanghai have improved to Tls. 72 for a T/T, and Tls. 73 for a three days' sight Private Paper.

THERE has been a good deal of talk lately, says the *Poo-hoo Echo*, about cultivating silk in the neighbourhood and there is no apparent reason for its not being one of the industries of the province. The argument that if there had been the slightest chance of success with it we should have had it with us as a trade long ago, may or may not be good. Nobody seems to know whether it has ever been tried.

Sanford's library paste, the best on earth. Never spoils or gets dry. LeMunyon's, 31, Des Voeux Road.—*Adv.*

THE efforts made by the Municipal Bacteriologist since his arrival have resulted in the capture of one *anopheles*, the mosquito credited with being responsible for the dissemination of malaria and other unpleasant ailments; so says a correspondent. Singapore, has therefore, reason to rejoice. The Health Officer's staff generally is assisting in the capture of the troublesome insects.—*Straits Times*.

THE Peninsula and Oriental Company have decided that after August 7 all their steamers engaged in the trade between Calcutta and London shall proceed direct from Gibraltar to London without calling at Plymouth, as they have done for many years past to disembark passengers who wished to avoid the delay attendant upon the journey up Channel. The change is attributable to the declining number of passengers who avail themselves of the service between Calcutta and Plymouth.

ON the night of the 30th ult. two native women were walking along Cleverly Street with three young girls, ages 12, 13, and 14 respectively, and a district watchman becoming suspicious followed them, and saw them entering the Hong On Chan emigration boarding house, 14, Des Voeux Road, Central. He reported the matter to an Inspector, and subsequently had them all taken to the Public Court, where it was stated that the two women and others had kidnapped the girls from Pakhoi and brought them into the Colony. His Worship adjourned the case until next Tuesday, when Mr. Looker will appear for the defence—Ching Ming U, the master of the Hong On Chan boarding house, had to pay \$50 for failing to enter in his register the names, etc., of the three girls.

ON the 18th June last, at 6 p.m., a coolie, named Chan Mun, had a quarrel with another native, called Ki I, near the Yaumati ferry wharf, regarding a bundle of clothing which had been lost. Ki I denied having seen the bundle, and Chan Mun subsequently asked him if he would like to have a smoke. It is alleged that Chan Mun then got behind him and thrust a knife into his right kidney. The wounded man chased him, shouting "Save life," but ultimately fell, and Chan Mun was finally captured by the crowd, and handed over to a detective. On his way to the station he dropped the knife, but it was picked up by the detective. The wounded man was subsequently taken to the Government Civil Hospital, and in a semi-dying state, he related the circumstances of the case. After six weeks' detention in the Hospital, he was dismissed on Friday last. Mr. Kemp, after hearing evidence, adjourned the case.

IN connection with the proposed increase of the Asiatic squadron of the United States, the Shanghai correspondent of the London *Daily Mail* says a curious story was told him the other day by a British naval officer. A few months ago, while there was an unusually large gathering of foreign war-ships in Kobe harbour, one of the best gunners of H.M.S. *Barfleur* disappeared. As he could not be found despite a most rigorous search it was conjectured that he had been drowned, and he was entered in the log-book as dead. It was afterwards discovered that he had enlisted in an American battleship, having succumbed to an offer of £100 down and three times the pay he was receiving in the British Navy.

THE half-yearly report of the directors of the Grand Hotel, Yokohama shows that the net profit for that period, including balance brought forward from December 31st, 1902, and after providing general expenses, Directors and Auditor's fees, bonus to Manager, and sundry creditors, and after writing off bad or doubtful debts, is yen 89,610.06, which is proposed to apply as follows:—In payment of a dividend of yen 10 per share for the half year, yen 15,000.00; for depreciation, yen 40,511.39; carried forward to new account yen 24,098.67.

SOME of our sanitary inspectors should pay a visit to Robinson Road and perch on the barricade of granite rocks near Stanchione where coolie matcheds have been erected. If they don't discover an abominable stench, which could not be beaten for density or strength either in the slums of East London or the dens of Amoy, it is time they turned their attention to another line of business. It is a nuisance which should be abated without delay, and the contractor responsible for the coolies taught the rudiments of sanitation.

LADY readers will be interested in an advertisement appearing in another column announcing that Madam Flint has removed to the Connaught Hotel, first floor, where she is opening up, on a more extensive scale, dressmaking and millinery parlours. In order to make room for the new stock a clearance sale will be held on the 5th instant, and six days' later Madam Flint leaves for Paris, and will return with new goods for the ball and race seasons. Ladies desirous of securing special goods from the French capital should arrange with Madam Flint without delay.

Orders by mail promptly attended to when sent to LeMunyon, P. O. B. 368.—*Adv.*

COUNT Lamsdorff, the Imperial Chancellor, to whom the Czar expressed his mind in no halting terms on the subject of the Kischineff massacre, is stated to have sent in his resignation more than five weeks ago, but the Czar, in refusing to accept it, insisted upon his keeping his Ministerial colleagues under better control. This the Chancellor is understood to have said he could not do, owing to intrigue, not only in the Government, but in the Palace itself, and he suggested that the Czar himself should dismiss two of the Ministers. It is asserted that, unless other counsels prevail, some sensational developments will take place at no distant date.

JAPAN is evidently resolved to take advantage of South Africa as a field of commercial enterprise. It has sent a special commissioner to the Transvaal, whose duty it will be to create a market for the silks and lacquer, in which Japan excels. He has taken with him a quantity of finely-finished articles in the hope of attracting appreciation; and he has instructions to do all he can to encourage South African patronage. Hitherto the amount of the Japanese trade with South Africa has been confined to a very few thousands per annum. A correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* has been told that the hope is now entertained at Tokyo, that with the friendly sympathy of the British authorities it will increase rapidly.

AN American astronomer has propounded the startling theory that the sun is inhabited. He believes that away in the centre of the sun's brilliant crust, and far separated from it by a non-conducting atmosphere, lies a beautiful planet having all the more desirable characteristics of our own earth.

THE escaped convicts at Shanghai were still at large on 27th July. Rumours have it that they have been seen at Sinza and Woosung. The only means by which they could have got away was by smuggling themselves on a Chinese vessel. The names of the men are Ling-ford, Ward, Brown and Konkel. Langford and Ward were convicted of burglary in July last year. Brown was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for piracy in September last.

A LARGE quantity of flowering plants, taken by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamer *Hongkong Maru*, from Shanghai and Hongkong on her last voyage to the United States are said to have arrived at San Francisco in fine condition. The plants are intended for exhibition at the World's Fair to be held at St. Louis, Mo. These are said to form the first of a large consignment that will be used for decorative purposes in all Chinese exhibits at the big exposition.

Take your Kodak developing and printing to LeMunyon's, 31, Des Voeux Road.—*Adv.*

THE *Universal Gazette* learns that a Belgian Company has recently applied to the Waiwupu for sanction to construct an electric tramway between Peking and Tientsin. The applicants also offer to construct an electric tramway connecting Eho Park Palace with the Peking West gate free of charge if the Peking-Tientsin line be sanctioned by Imperial Rescript. The proposition, it is further reported, has been referred by the Waiwupu to Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai for report.

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TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters.)

The Sugar Convention Bill.

LONDON, 30th July.
After an animated debate the Sugar Convention Bill passed the second reading by 224 to 144. Mr. Asquith was the principal speaker.

Anti-Food-Taxation Meeting.

A mass meeting of citizens has been held in London, at which it was resolved to protest against the taxation of food, and Mr. Chamberlain's proposals were condemned.

LATER.

Discontent in Russia.

Fresh symptoms are constantly showing themselves in Russia, pointing to a widespread movement, which is almost revolutionary, among the working classes.
The labourers at Mikhailovo in the Caucasus having struck and obstructed the railway, the troops charged, killing ten and wounding eighteen. A similar outbreak has occurred at Odessa, and strikers at Baku have ignited the Petroleum works, destroying seventy bore-towers.

LAND SALES.

The opening of the New Territory continues apace. The Government having notified two further sales of property at Ping Shan, where lots of 4,000 square feet and 10,000 square feet are to be disposed of at the offices of the Public Works Department on the 17th inst. The first of these lots carries with it an annual crown rent of \$3, and the purchaser will have to expend on the property a sum of not less than \$500 in rateable improvements. The upset price is \$98, or two cents per square foot. The other lot, of 10,000 square feet, is subject to an annual rent of \$8, and \$500 will have to be expended on it in rateable improvements. The upset price is at the same rate, viz., \$100, or two cents per square foot.

MORE BURGLARS AT KOWLOON.

Early on Thursday morning robbers effected an entrance into the house of Messrs. A. Wright and Tang Chee at Kowloon, and departed with money and jewelry to the value of \$800. The previous night Mr. Tang Chee left his coat, containing a gold watch, chain and nuggets, a pair of gold spectacles, a silver pencil and a purse, containing about \$2 on a chair near the balcony, and on awaking in the morning found the coat in a corner of the balcony and the articles missing. The thieves, who must have entered the building by means of the scaffolding which surrounded the house, are still at large.

THE POLLARD COMEDY COMPANY.

Mr. Charles Pollard's business manager is in town to arrange the details in connection with the opening of the new farce Comedy Company. Mr. Pollard's experience in the part with theatrical ventures seems likely to help him to success with the present organization. An extensive knowledge of the wants of theatre-goers of the East has been of great service in selecting the present Company, and his past work should be sufficient guarantee for the coming players and plays. So with a bright and clever Company and an unusually extensive repertoire success should be assured. The list of plays includes the following:—*My Friend from India*; *Tom, Dick, and Harry*; *Why Smith left Home*; *What Happened to Jones*; *What became of Parker*; *My Soldier Boy*, etc., etc. The reserved seats will be available for selection on Tuesday next.

GERMAN AND JAPANESE TRADE IN CHINA.

Following the recent announcement of the appointment of twenty-six new German Consuls for our colonies comes a Foreign Office report on Nankin in China, which strikingly illustrates how feeble are our commercial methods as compared with Germany. Although 57 per cent. of the shipping is British, and new railways are to be built and capitalised by British companies, not a single British merchant has yet established himself in the port of Nankin, while German houses have native agents stationed there, supervised by visits from members of the firms. The English manufacturers content themselves with flooding the Consulates with catalogues and price lists which no one can read. Japanese business, however, is making enormous strides at every other nation's expense; their success is due to the very careful way in which, with the assistance of their Government, they study the Chinese market, and supply exactly the kind of luxuries the people want at a price to suit every pocket. Although Japan is not generally known as a wine-producing country, Japanese champagne is greatly in demand by local mandarins, who can become quite agreeably exhilarated at the low price of 1s. per bottle. *Manchester Dispatch.*

COLONIAL Governors, naturally meet with many out-of-the-way adventures, but one of the most extraordinary incidents (on record before) Sir G. W. Des Voeux, when he was Governor of Fiji, he was voyaging, at the time from Sydney to that Pacific group, and had gone to bed early. He was suddenly aroused, from blissful dreams by something heavy falling upon him. It turned out to be an escaped sheep that had been chased all over the steamer, and had finished up its wild career by rushing into the Viceroy's cabin and jumping into the Viceroy's bunk. *Exchange.*

ASK FOR ASAHI JAPANESE BEER—G. Girault.

CANTON NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CANTON, July 27th, 1903.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in a raw medicine store a short distance east of the steamer wharfs. Four or five shops were burned and a quantity of medicines destroyed. The hand pumps responded promptly and the pumping station soon had water playing on the fire. That many more houses were not destroyed is due to the way in which the men worked the pumps and the hose.

A THIEF CAUGHT.

For some time a thief has been at work on Shamkeen. Umbrellas have disappeared mysteriously. A day or two ago a gentleman on Shamkeen saw a Chinaman with an umbrella over his head which he recognized. Then he noticed his wife's umbrella under the same man's arm. He spoke to the Chinaman and said "Friend, you have my umbrella." "Yes," replied the Chinaman, "your boy told me to take your umbrella to you as you had forgotten them." The umbrellas were handed over and the Chinaman immediately disappeared. Later the same man was caught in a house and handed over to the police. He will stay a while in a place where umbrellas are not needed.

LEPERS GIVING TROUBLE.

Some lepers who live in boats about Canton have been giving trouble. Complaints have been laid before the officials that these lepers are capturing women and girls and detaining them in their boats for immoral purposes. The soldiers will not arrest the lepers and the officials do not know what to do with them.

TIENTSIN.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

23rd July.

The past week has been one of em tions and farewells. The opening and consecration of the new church on Sunday was a great event in the lives of many here, and a great strain on all concerned, as not only was the service a very long and impressive one, but in it was involved the close of one faithful ministry and the beginning of another, it being Mr. Hill's last Sunday in Tientsin. He and his family, with a large party of friends, all going home via Siberia, left Tientsin by river at daylight this morning for Chofoo where they catch a steamer for Duluy and entrain there. If that is, nothing occurs between now and then to stop them, I have always had my doubts as to whether this party will get through at all, or without some difficulty, and news from all directions indicates matters are coming to a climax. There is now little or no disguise in the movement of troops into and out of Manchuria, the tendency being of course to concentrate at Port Arthur and along the Yalu. If there is much longer delay in ascertaining Russia's, or is it England's, intentions, the situation will be rendered much more difficult for Japan. All the Russian posts along the Yalu and in Liaotung are being strengthened by small detachments of infantry, cavalry and artillery; such as 2,500 infantry, 3,500 cavalry and 500 artillery at Liaoyang and Fengbunghen; 100 infantry, 500 cavalry, and 500 artillery at Antun, hsien etc. etc. The small camps at Yinkow and Shanhaikwan have been transported via Chingwantao to Port Arthur within the past three days. Meanwhile, in Peking nothing has been done, presumably because there is nothing more to do, Russia having secured all she required before the Conference. We no longer hear of secret concaves between the Russian Minister and Prince Ching, but on the contrary, we are told Mr. Lessar has not been near the Wai Wu Pusince his return in the capital, which is in itself full of significance.

On Monday last the Municipal Community gave a dinner to the Municipal Engineer (until lately also Secretary), Mr. A. W. Harvey Billingham, who has, for the past fifteen years, been so closely identified with Tientsin's Municipal life, and has never had a holiday of any duration throughout that time. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, evincing the sincerity of the expressions of admiration, respect and affection felt for both Mr. Billingham and his wife, both of whom were indefatigable during the Siege, and are noted for a generous hospitality and kindness which will make them sadly missed in Tientsin during their year's absence. They leave to-night for Shanghai and go home via Canada and America in a leisurely way, and expect to reach England about the end of October.

An impression prevailed in Peking that the Empress has decided to move the capital to Kaifeng in Honan, because she has ordered the Palace there to be kept in order, also the ferry boats on the road. The truth is that both the Palace there and at Paotingfu are being kept ready because the whole of the Chinese are in a holy terror about the possible war with Japan, which they firmly believe will affect China in some way, and the Court is taking the precaution this time of having a nice place to run to. I think there is nothing more in it.

The Princely House here is having a large new godown built and some handsome two-storied premises for the native staff just behind the house. It is projected later on to replace the present rather primitive bungalow office by a proper two-storied building with rooms for a junior mess above. The offices in Peking are also being rebuilt.

There is a report current, and I am trying to ascertain its truth, that Mr. Wynne is going back to India. He was not expected to be here permanently, but lately people have fancied he might relinquish his Indian appointment in favour of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, but it seems possible that this expectation may be disappointed.

ASK FOR ASAHI JAPANESE BEER—G. Girault.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The "Money" column of the last number of the *Taller* contains comments on the universal stagnation in the Stock Exchange which are peculiarly applicable to the condition of the local share market. We make the following extracts:—

The Stock Exchange cannot live on mere investment business. Unless there is some speculative activity there will continue to be constant grumblings about idle markets and "nothing doing." Undoubtedly the half-year that has just closed has suffered cruelly from universal stagnation, and there have been so many disappointments that speculations seem dead; but for that very reason it is more than likely that when the rise comes it will run away from a good many of those who are now too timid to take advantage of the present low level of prices though they will feel very disgusted when they see prices gradually rising higher and higher whilst they are without stock.

AMERICANS.

The general feeling is that Yankees are to blame for the almost universal stagnation and depression. A short while ago it was customary to speak in exaggerated terms of American wealth and American work, American management, American methods, American smartness, energy, shrewdness and pluck. Now we have rushed to the other extreme, and to dub anything "American" is to damn it at once. This is not wise. My readers will do me the justice to admit that I stood against the crowd in warning my readers against putting money into Yankees when they were all "a-boom," but I venture to think that the extreme pessimism of to-day is as exaggerated as the extreme optimism of yesterday. Even if there should be a regular smash in America it ought not to involve any serious trouble here, and it would give us all rare opportunities of buying back at a low price many of the securities which we hold at a higher level. Meanwhile we may be quite certain that America is not played out any more than England is, and there are still plenty of things in which we may very prudently "take a leaf out of the book" of our trans-Atlantic cousins.

RAUB GOLD MINE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The ninth annual meeting of the Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd., was held at the registered office, Queen Street, Brisbane, on Thursday, June 11th. Mr. James Forsyth M.L.A. was voted to the chair.

The Chairman regretted that Mr. De Burgh Perse (chairman of directors) was unable to be present owing to temporary indisposition, from which he hoped he would soon recover. In moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, he stated he would like to briefly comment on one or two matters that had occurred during the past year. One of these had been a change of management at Raub. Mr. Waters, the late mining manager, having been offered a position in Charters Towers, tendered his resignation, and it became necessary to reconsider the question of management. Mr. Perse having visited Singapore and London, was instrumental in procuring the services of the present manager, Mr. Wainford Lock. In making the selection of Mr. Lock, he felt perfectly confident that the company had not only got the very best man available, but also one who takes a more than ordinary interest in making the future of Raub an unqualified success. Mr. Lock before leaving England selected Mr. Martin as his mine manager, and he had pleasure in stating that Mr. Martin had proved an excellent subordinate to Mr. Lock. As to the work that has been done during the past year at Raub, he could not do better than refer the shareholders to the extremely able report furnished by the general manager. A scheme was now in progress by which it was hoped that the company would be able to test the existence of gold at a depth. So far, no very deep sinking has been done at Raub, but the latest news that payable gold had been discovered at the 340 foot level in Bukit Koman was extremely satisfactory. Matters generally had been somewhat disheartening during the past year. The yield of gold per ton had fallen off considerably, but it was satisfactory to note that under the present management this had not been lost sight of, and that Mr. Lock had succeeded in cutting down expenses so as to keep well within the limit of gold won. He hoped that, at the next meeting, a more favourable report would be presented to the shareholders, who, at the same time, could rest assured that the directors would do all in their power to make matters turn out successfully.

Mr. F. G. Scott seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors—the Hon. R. Philp, Messrs. De Burgh Perse, James Forsyth, and G. F. Scott, also the auditor Mr. T. A. Bond were re-elected.

A vote of thanks to Mr. W. Lock and the staff terminated the proceedings.

The *Spartiate*, first-class cruiser, Captain A. G. Tate, on 30th June steamed into Portsmouth Harbour, on her arrival from Hongkong. She took home the paid-off crew of the *Ocean*, with time-expired men from ships on the China and Mediterranean stations. Her Belleville boilers worked satisfactorily, and both in regard to speed and coal consumption good results were obtained. During the run home from Gibraltar, which lasted 60 hours, the ship made a 48 hours full-power test, in which she averaged a speed of 20 knots. On the voyage out and home she consumed 8,000 tons of coal. The *Spartiate* will be retained in commission with care and maintenance parties, and after necessary repairs, will receive a full complement of officers and men at Devonport, and take part in the manoeuvres.

ASK FOR ASAHI JAPANESE BEER—G. Girault.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Writing under yesterday's date, Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts state:—
Since our last report, business has remained very dull, but now that the money market appears to be getting somewhat easier in the North, we may expect to see an improvement before long. The settlement which was, however, not a heavy one passed off quite satisfactorily.

The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, has advertised its ordinary half-yearly meeting for the 24th August. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to 24th proximo, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited, paid an interim dividend of 15/- per share on the 27th instant.
The Shanghai Pu-Pu and Paper Company, Limited, has declared an interim dividend of 7/- per share payable on the 15th proximo. An interim dividend of 7/- per cent for the half year ending 30th June last is payable in Shanghai to-day by the Shanghai Gas Company, Limited.

Banks.—Thoughtful at the period under review Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have ruled weak at \$68 and shares can probably be had at a reduction. The London rate is up to 64 10/-.

Marine Insurances.—Unions are on offer at \$500. China Traders have declined to \$61. Cantons after sales at \$180, are still wanted. There is no alteration in the other stocks under this heading.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires have changed hands at \$330, closing in request at \$327 1/2. Further sales of China Fires have been effected at \$87.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats continue in demand at \$38. Indo-Chinas are quiet at \$94. Douglas Steamships and China and Manilla are with at business at quotations. Star Ferries have improved and are inquired for at \$27 1/2 and \$17 1/2 for the old and new shares respectively. Shell Transports have been taken off the market at advancing rates up to 1 1/4.

Refineries.—China Sugars have risen to \$94 and are wanted at the rate. Luzons are firmer and have inquiries at \$10.

Minors.—Punjoms are wanted at \$2.10. The result of the Raub crushing for the current month is 730 ounces smelted gold from 2,900 tons of stone. Shares are asked for at \$8 1/2, but there are none offering except at an advance.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks continue weak and are now quoted at \$12.3. Famahs have hardened and have been dealt in at the improved rate of \$15.19. Kowloon Wharves remain in demand at \$88. Hongkew Wharves are still offering at \$18.20.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have been placed at \$155 ex the interim dividend of 10/- paid on the 28th instant. Shanghai Lands are to be had at \$105. Hongkong Hotels have again been booked at \$150, and more shares can be placed. Orient Hotel continue on the rise and have probable buyers at \$11. Astor House Hotels are quieter and can be obtained at \$50. Humphreys' Estate have been bought at \$12. China Providents are steady with sales at \$9 1/2.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are in request at \$15. Laou-Kung-Mows have been disposed of at \$15.40.

Cigar Companies.—Sumatras have been fixed in the North at \$15.60.
Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements continue in demand at \$24. A. S. Watsons have again changed hands at \$14 1/2. Electrics are still in demand at quotations. Ices can be placed at \$30 ex the interim dividend of \$4 paid on the 28th instant. Langkats have further strengthened and sales at \$15.30 are reported.

FORTNIGHTLY MARKET REPORT.

Cotton.—Market ruled steady and about 150 packages changed hands; the unsold stock is estimated at about 700 bales.

Yarn.—Extreme anxiety on the part of importers, coupled with a rise in exchange, had the effect of weakening the market and about 6,500 bales were sold at a decline of \$1 to 3 per bale. The unsold stock is estimated at about 1,500 bales. Local productions were sold at \$102 for 100 bales of No. 10s and \$107 for 150 bales of No. 12s. Japanese; about 400 bales changed hands at \$117 1/2 per bale.

Malwa Opium.—At the beginning the market ruled steady and sales of New about 29 chests at \$590 at 1000, old about 54 chests at \$1030 at 1000 and oldest about 53 chests at \$1080 at 1120 are reported. The unsold stock is estimated at about 900 chests.

Bengal Opium.—Prices have declined and sales of Patna new at \$1,070 at 1,035; Benares new at \$1,070 at 1,035 of about 1,050 chests are reported. The unsold stock is estimated at about 1,300 chests.

Persian Opium.—Ruled steady and sales of about 197 chests are reported at \$730 at \$30. The stock is about 3,000 chests.

Miscellaneous Quotations:—
Ivory.....\$200 at 680 Senna.....\$ 1 at 4
Camphor.....115 at 130 Vitriol.....19
Cassia.....16 at 25 Saltpetre.....11 at 12
Cloves.....12 at 29 Borax.....20
Termination.....90

FORTNIGHTLY YARN REPORT.

Messrs. Cawthra, Phipps & Co., write under date 31st ult:—

Despite small stock in first hands as well as moderate arrivals, a falling off in demand for Bombay yarn in our market is to be noticed. Owing to limited inquiries from the consuming districts where the harvest operations are still going on, together with

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unfavourable advices from Shanghai of a limited demand, and the anxiety of importers to quit in the present rising exchange, a moderate business has transpired, and prices show a general decline of dollars one to three, and up to \$5 in special instances owing to hasty sales. Out of the sales specified in this report, about 3,500 bales are sold to arrive.—A moderate business has transpired in No. 20s and though prices show a decline of \$1 at 3, low rates have failed to induce further business.—No. 16s move slowly at a decline of \$1 to 2 per bale.—The demand has run on No. 12s chiefly, and stock is almost exhausted.—No. 10s in general is attracting the largest attention at declining rates.—No. 6s and 8s are out of favour and are not wanted. The market closes unsteady. Sales during the past fortnight consist of about 3,335 bales of No. 10s—1,850 bales of No. 12s—275 bales of No. 16s and 1,050 bales of No. 20s in all about 6,500 bales. Arrivals per steamers *Kogoshima Maru*, *Kunimaru*, *Nansang*, *Tintin*, and *Valetha* about 6,500 bales. Shipments to Shanghai and Northern Ports about 3,000 bales. The unsold stock is estimated at about 5,000 bales.

Local Productions:—About 160 bales of No. 10s at 102, and 150 bales of No. 12s at \$107 at 06 changed hands.

Yarn:—Sales of 450 bales of No. 20s at \$130 at 131 are reported in the market.

Exchange:—An improvement is to be noticed, and we quote to-day on India at Rs. 13 1/4 London at Sh. 1/6 1/4.

FREIGHT.

Since the report of a week ago, the bulk of the settlements has been confined to charters to load rice from Saigon to Philippine ports. No less than five German steamers have been engaged besides a French boat of 710 tons. The respective rates are as follows:—24, 25, 25, 28, and 29 cents for steamers of the following tonnage: 1,252, 982, 1,145, 822, 939, and 710 tons. Coal freight.—Mojito to Saigon has commanded \$2.70 per ton for a vessel of 1,201 tons. Mojito, Karatu or Kuchinotzu to Singapore—\$1.15 per ton. A British steamer (2,118 tons) has been engaged for one voyage from Karatu to Singapore at \$2.30 per ton. Three German steamers have been booked for Hongkong loading, as follows:—1 of 903 tons to Chinkiang at \$2.40 per ton; 1 of 1,103 and 1 of 1,184 to Hongkong at 1.65 per ton. 22 cents per picul is the fixed rate for a British steamer from Newchwang to Canton. Sugar freights are limited to three vessels, viz., 1 of 903 tons, 1 to Hongkong, at 25 cents per picul; 1 of 1,415 tons Sourabaya to Hongkong, 9.0 in full. A British Steamer 1,282 tons 2 ports N.C. Java to 1 or 2 ports Japan 3 1/2 and 40 cents per picul.

The Norwegian s.s. *Prince Albert* of 1,498 tons has been sold for £1,750.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON, Telegraphic Transfer1/2
" Bank Bills, on demand1/9 3/16
" Credits, 4 months' sight1/9
" D'cents 4 months' sight1/9 1/2
ON BERLIN, (demand)M.1.10
ON PARIS, Bank Bills, on demand2.22
" Credits, 4 months' sight2.25
ON NEW YORK, Bank Bills, on demand4.42
" Credits, 30 days' sight4.38
ON BOMBAY, Telegraphic Transfer13 1/4
" On demand13 1/4
ON SHANGHAI, Telegraphic Transfer7 1/2
" Private 30 days' sightnom.
ON YOKOHAMA, T.T.8 1/2
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate\$11.46
Gold Leaf 100 touch, per tael\$9.70
Silver25 5/16

OPIMUM QUOTATIONS.

Vester, day's quotations are as follows:—
Per phen
MALWA NEW@ 940/960
" LAST YEAR@ 990/1,020
" OLDEST@ 1,050/1,100
PATNA NEW@ 1,037 1/2
" OLD@ 1,035
BENARES NEW@ 1,035
" OLD@ 1,035
PERSIAN (PAPER)@ 767/850

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON, Telegraphic Transfer1/2
" Bank Bills, on demand1/9 3/16
" Credits, 4 months' sight1/9
" D'cents 4 months' sight1/9 1/2
ON BERLIN, (demand)M.1.10
ON PARIS, Bank Bills, on demand2.22
" Credits, 4 months' sight2.25
ON NEW YORK, Bank Bills, on demand4.42
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To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG AND KOWLOON STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that AN EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of Messrs. EMMES & HANSTON, No. 36, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY the 1st day of August, at 12 o'clock, NOON, when the SUBJOINED RESOLUTION, which was passed at a Meeting held on the 11th July, 1903, will be submitted for Confirmation as a SPECIAL RESOLUTION:—

RESOLUTION.
"That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the Provisions of the Companies Ordinance of Hongkong and that Mr. JOHN SCOTT HARSTON, of Hongkong, be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up."
Dated 31st July, 1903.

NG LAU TONG,
Managing Director.

KENNEDY'S HONGKONG DAIRY

HAS This Day REMOVED their TOWN OFFICE to No. 11, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

G. W. GEGG,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1903. 1918c

TO LET.
CHEAPEST HOUSES IN THE COLONY.

MORRISON HILL GAP ROAD. Nice Houses, 4 Rooms, Bath Rooms, Out-houses and Verandahs. Only \$40 inclusive of Taxes.

S. A. SETH,
Land and Estate Broker,
Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1903. 1919a

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.
THE Company's Steamship

"HAILONG."
Captain Evans will be despatched for the above port, on TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to
DOUGLAS, LAURIE & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1903. 1923e

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.
NORDDEUTSCHER HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

STEAM FOR
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO
AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Imperial German Mail Steamship</

Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TEUCER"	On 30th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NINGCHOW"	On 8th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KINTUCK"	On 13th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KINGSUEY"	On 20th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	On 26th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DEUCALION"	On 4th September.

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MARSEILLES, L'DON & A'WERP.	"STENTOR"	On 4th August.
MARSEILLES, L'DON & A'WERP.	"TYDEUS"	On 18th August.
*LIVERPOOL	"DIOMED"	On 20th August.
MARSEILLES, L'DON & A'WERP.	"NESTOR"	On 1st September.
MARSEILLES, L'DON & A'WERP.	"KINTUCK"	On 15th September.
*LIVERPOOL	"KINGSUEY"	On 22nd September.
MARSEILLES, L'DON & A'WERP.	"GLAUCUS"	On 29th September.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	"NINGCHOW"	On 10th August.
S.S. "AJAX" sailed from Victoria, B.C., on the 16th inst. for Japan Ports and Hongkong.	"DEUCALION"	On 8th September.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1903.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"BINGAN"	3rd August.
MANILA	"HUNAN"	5th "
MANILA	"TSINAN"	10th "
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNS- VILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TSINAN"	10th "
MANILA	"SUNGKIANG"	12th "

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Vantage and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

N.B.—REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1903.

Hongkong-Manila.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 8th Aug., at 10 A.M.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 15th Aug., at 10 A.M.
PERLA	1980	J. McGinty	—	—

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1903.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,

FOR

PORTLAND, OREGON,

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail
"INDRAPURA"	4,899	A. E. Hollingsworth	Aug. 14, 1903.
"INDRASAMHA"	5,197	W. E. Craven	Sept. 13, "
"INDRAVELLI"	4,899	R. P. Craven	Oct. 14, "

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Destinations.	Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing Dates.
FOR FOCHOW	"ANPING MARU"	J. Goto	SUNDAY, 2nd Aug.
FOR TAMSUI	"DAIJIN MARU"	T. Ogata	THURSDAY, 6th Aug.
FOR ANPING	"MAIDZURU MARU"	T. Saito	SUNDAY, 9th Aug.
FOR TAMSUI	"DAIGI MARU"	T. W. Groves	—

* Via SWATOW and AMOY.

The Company's new steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for 1st class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried.

All steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mail, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyor, and are registered in the highest class at Lloyd's.

Steamers will go alongside the Co's Pontoon at the Customs' water-front premises at Tamsui to land all passengers and cargo.

By the Co's steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading issued for Cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA's steamers from Shanghai.

For Freight, Passage and further information, apply at the Co's Local Branch Office, at No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1903.

Shipping—Steamers.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-MANILA,

REDUCED SALOON PAS-
SAGE MONEY.

SINGLE, \$20. RETURN, \$35.

STEAMERS fitted throughout with Electric Light, First Class Accommodation. Unrivalled Table. Duly qualified Surgeon carried.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1903.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE Splendid New Steel Twin Screw Steamer

"KWONG CHOW,"

1,474 Tons, Captain Walker, leaves HONGKONG for CANTON at 8.30 P.M. on SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, returning to Hongkong the following days leaving CANTON at 5 P.M. Unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Ship lighted throughout by Electricity.

Passage Fare, \$4 Single Journey. Meals \$1 each.

The Company's Wharf is West of the Hongkong Harbour Master's Office.

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LTD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 30th May, 1903.

EXCURSION TO MACAO AND BACK.

FOR PROCESSION
OF OUR LADY OF MOUNT CARMEL
AT THE CHAPEL AT TAIPA
ISLAND, MACAO.

THE Chartered Steamship

"KINSHAN" will make a Special Excursion Trip to Macao, TO-MORROW, the 2nd August, 1903, leaving for Macao from her usual Wharf at 9 A.M. and returning to Hongkong at 10 P.M.

A Steam-launch will convey Passengers to Kowloon, to minutes after the steamer's return.

RETURN FARE (No Single Ticket)\$2
Children under 10 years of age half the above Rate.RETURN FARE including Tiffin\$4
including Tiffin and Dinner. 6
Table d'Hôte supplied by King Edward Hotel.

Intending Excursionists are advised to apply at the HONGKONG PRINTING PRESS for Cabins at once, as there are very few left. Only a moderate rate will be charged for them.

The BAND of the 33rd Burma Infantry will play during the voyage.

Tickets may be had at—
MESSRS. RITCHIE & CO'S OFFICE,
THE HONGKONG PRINTING PRESS,
or on Board.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1903.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

MANILA LINE.

Largest and Fastest Steamers on the route. Excellent Accommodation. Cuisine Unexcelled. Unrivalled Speed. Fitted throughout with Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

Steamship.	Captain.	Tons.	Sailing Date.
ROSETTA MARU	H. S. Smith	3,376	THURSDAY, 6th August, at 11 A.M.
ROHILLA MARU	E. P. Bishop	3,369	TUESDAY, 11th August, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Company's Office, 3, Queen's Building, Ice House Street.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1903.

POSTPONEMENT.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAI TAN," Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 2nd instant, at 8 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1903.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT).

Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to the BRAZILS, SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

"MARQUIS BACQUEHEM," Captain Raskevich, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 20th August, P.M.

For Information as to Passage and Freight apply to

SANDER, WIELER & Co.,
Agents,
Princo's Buildings.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1903.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"MERIONETHSHIRE," Captain G. C. Cundy, will be despatched as above on or about MONDAY, the 24th August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1903.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI,"

Captain SAMUEL BELL SMITH.

DEPARTURE from Hongkong (on Week Days) at 7.30 A.M., (on Sundays) at 8.30 A.M. From Macao (Week Days) at about 2 P.M. (Sundays) about 8 P.M.

FARE.—(Week Days) 1st Class (including cabin and servant), \$3; Return Ticket, \$5; 2nd Class, \$1.50; Return Ticket, \$2.50; 3rd Class, \$1; Steerage, 50 cents.

On Excursion Sundays, 1st, 2nd, 3rd Class Single Ticket, \$2; Return Ticket, \$3. Return Ticket including Tiffin and Dinner either on Board or at Macao Hotel, \$5.

WHARF opposite Central Market.

The Steamer runs an Excursion Trip EVERY SUNDAY in Summer.

For Freight, &c., apply to—
SAM WANG & CO., LD.,
81, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1903.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"NAMSANG,"

Captain Geo. Payne, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 4th August, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1903.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL
(With Liberty to call at PHILIPPINE PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

1903.	About
"SAINT BEDE"	8th Aug.
"MOGUL"	23rd Aug.
"BRAEMAR"	5th Sept.
"SATSUMA"	19th Sept.
"SHIMOSA"	30th Sept.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1903.

THE AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR NEW YORK VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"BARON DRIESEN,"

Captain Laurent, will be despatched as above on or about THURSDAY, the 20th August, to be followed by the s.s. "NORDKYN" later.

For Freight, &c., apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1903.

Intimations.

MEE CHEUNG,

PHOTOGRAPHER.

TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, IN

Ice House Road.

I am now in a position, in his New and Grand Studios, to take photographs of all kinds of subjects, including portraits, groups, and views.

ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTISED in the Colony or in any part of the Far East.

GROUPS AND VIEWS a specialty.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1902.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioress will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1902.

BIG OURS MEN & WOMEN

BIG OURS is a non-poisonous remedy for any kind of skin disease and inflammation, (irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes, Pimples, Eruptions, etc.)

Prevents contagion.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS.

Circular mailed on request.

Solely by THE TRANS-CHINA CO. (INCORPORATED),

9, A. A.

Consignees.

FROM HAMBURG, BREMEN, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SITHONIA,"

Captain Hildebrandt, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd August will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th August, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamship

"TIEN TSIEN,"

FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd August, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1903.

S.S. "TONKIN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. "Dardogne," and from Bordeaux ex s.s. "President Leroy Cailliet," in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after TUESDAY, the 4th August, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 4th August, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on TUESDAY, the 4th August, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1903.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KAMAKURA MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 4th August will be subject to rent.

All ship-damaged packages must be left in the Godown and Notice of same sent to this Office before the 7th August, or claims in connection therewith will not be recognised.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamship

"VALETTA,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—
From London, &c., ex S.S. "Victoria,"
From Penang Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co's Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 1 P.M., TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 6th August, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1903.

WEATHER-FORECASTS AND

STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED

FROM THE HONGKONG

OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL

THE SHARE MARKET

CHARGES, IF DESIRED

Express,

WELLS FARGO & CO.,

New York, San Francisco, etc,

746

EXPRESS AGENCY

PARCELS DELIVERED IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

CASH COLLECTION against **DELIVERY** of **GOODS** undertaken.

Connection with the Principal EXPRESS and FORWARDING AGENCIES throughout England, the Colonies, America and the Continent of Europe.

GIFTS OF TEA, CIGARS, SILK, SILVER, CURIOS, ETC. DELIVERED TO CONSIGNEES FREE
OF FREIGHT, DUTY, OR ANY OTHER CHARGES, IF DESIRED.

Freights can be made payable either in advance or at destination.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

M. OTTO W. MOLLER'S *Express*
Hamburg.

WELLS FARGO & CO.,
New York, San Francisco, etc.

745e

High Class
Gentlemen's
Outfitters.

EVERYTHING
UP TO DATE.
28, Queen's Road.

WILLIAM POWELL, LTD.,



28 & 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG,

GENERAL DRAPERS & HIGH CLASS
DRESS-MAKERS.

High Class
Gentlemen's
Outfitters.

FAMED FOR
SHIRTS.
28, Queen's Road.

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S FINE QUALITY PANAMAS.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FLOWERS, MUSLINS,
RIBBONS, LACES, ETC.

NEW CHATELAIN BAGS, AND FANCY GOODS.

THE LATEST IN MERCERISED MUSLINS, ARMEUR
SILKS, ALPACAS, GRENADINES AND FINE
BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Gentlemen's Department.

Light Summer Shirts, Hats, Half Hose, Boots, etc., etc.

ASK TO SEE THE NEW MOUNTAIN PICNIC TENT.
CAN BE CARRIED AND FIXED BY ANYONE.

WILLIAM POWELL, LTD.

34, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

R. G. HECKFORD,
MANAGER.

July 25th.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1903.

CHINESE LABOUR FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

(29th July.)

A private telegram received at this office on the 26th inst. gave us the first indication that the result of the Asiatic Labour Commissioners' recent visit to Hongkong was about to be made the subject of considerable comment in London. To-day we publish a Reuter's telegram which, for the past twenty-four hours, has been the subject of much speculation and considerable investigation on the part of interested individuals and firms who have tendered for the supply of coolie labour for South Africa on the occasion of Messrs. Skinner and Noyes' visit here about two months ago. It will be recalled that these two gentlemen came to the Far East as a special commission of inquiry in regard to the securing of Chinese for the Transvaal mines. While at Vancouver they made inquiries into the employment of Chinese in the mines and in other work there. Speaking of the Chinese, Mr. Skinner remarked that they appear to be good workmen, but they will not be able to form any real opinion of them till they have seen them at work in large numbers, and in similar work to that for which they are required in the Transvaal. From Vancouver the Commissioners proceeded to Hongkong en route to the Malay Peninsula, where they had an opportunity of seeing the Chinese working in the extensive tin mines of the Federated States and neighbouring places. What was the impression formed by the Commissioners from their personal investigation of the men required for South Africa, working in similar conditions in the Federated Malay States, will probably be best learnt from a review

of the labour position which Sir G. Farrar is reported to have given at the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Mines at Johannesburg, on 18th June. Advice had been received, it was stated, from the Chamber's Asiatic Labour Commissioner, Mr. Skinner, from China, in which he stated that he had visited California, and had found the Chinese were the best workers in the world, being docile, willing and obedient. An agitation was proceeding in San Francisco for the importation of 100,000 indentured Chinese into California for the extension of railways, and an investigation into the proposal was being held. Regarding Japanese, Mr. Skinner advised that they would be willing to enter into a five years' contract at Kaffir wages, but Mr. Skinner favoured the Chinese, and reported that the charges brought against them had been greatly exaggerated. This opinion, might be supplemented by those of Mr. C. G. Wainford Lack, general manager of the Rand Gold Mining Co., who wrote in his last report that "underground, the Chinaman, taken all round, has absolutely no rival. He is hard-working and enduring beyond any other race—white, brown, or black—in this climate; he gives many evidences of ingenuity, and his love of gambling makes him prefer piecework. He has his faults, of course. * * * But his work is astonishingly cheap, especially if a little patience and trouble be taken to instruct him. No better evidence of the capabilities of these Chinese miners could be wanted than the way in which they carried out the work of straightening and re-timbering Komani Shaft, under condition that the white miners would not face." Returning to Hongkong, Mr. Skinner made it a point to communicate with the most reputable firms—both British and foreign—in the Colony with a view to obtain offers from them for the supply of coolie labour to the extent of from one hundred to two hundred thousand men. Tenders have been made, although one British firm declined to submit an offer under contract. They hold that the facility for obtaining a large number of coolies was somewhat doubtful unless touting was resorted to by the headmen who might have to take recourse to measures for securing emigrants from the interior which would at once be open to grave objection on the score of perfectly free emigration. This appears to be a generally conceded belief. It is thought that no difficulty will arise in connection with the first batch of some five or eight hundred who will be required to proceed to their destination as a sort of "trial" lot. But subsequently recruits may not be so easy to obtain, granting that the great difficulties which will undoubtedly be met with the Chinese officials in the recruiting territories are satisfactorily overcome. From one tendering firm upon whom our representative called this morning, we learnt that the offer of 775. 6d. per month is far too low to make it tempting for supplies of labour from this side. The net rate of £3. 17s. 6d. would be satisfactory enough but for the inclusion of food and transport which have to be deducted from wages. The offer is regarded as an extremely venturesome one and which firms of high standing would not care to make. The importation of Chinese labour now for the South African mines seems, however, practically assured. There has naturally been a great deal of hesitation in resorting to this expedient, and if any practicable alternative had been possible it would have been eagerly seized upon, as the objections to introducing the yellow element (and especially Chinese) are not regarded by any means as entirely sentimental. But what has mainly weighed with the authorities in adopting a less hostile attitude on the subject is the fact that the present supply of Kaffirs is not sufficient for the requirements of farmers and other residents, apart from the mine owners, and unless the supply could be increased, "boys" would be tempted away from the land by the offer of higher wages than private individuals could afford to pay. Moreover, there is the question of the extensive public works in contemplation, which could not be started till a better supply of labour is available. Such considerations have been gradually bringing the opposition into line. Draft legislation, says a telegram to the *Daily Mail*, is in preparation, consisting of laws prohibiting immigration to the Transvaal except under indentures. Provision is also being made for repatriation at the end of the contract and for enforcing registration for the identification of Asiatics under the penalty of summary expulsion. The following are to be the conditions for the employment of Asiatics:—(1) They shall be used exclusively in mining and public works; (2) No employer shall be allowed to use less than 200; (3) Total prohibition under penalty for an employer to use Asiatics as

skilled artisans; (4) Employers must deposit a sum to cover the cost of repatriation at the termination of the engagement. All the leading financiers are now on the side of the introduction of Asiatics, and a majority of the papers is pro-Chinese. Financiers expect the introduction of Chinese to commence in October, and within three months all the mines will be supplied. This, however, too sanguine a hope to be seriously entertained. Our information leads us to expect that far more difficulties will be met in the way of prompt shipping of free emigrants than seem at present to be realized. In any event, it is more than doubtful if two hundred thousand will be available in so short a period as three months. It is true that there are the teeming millions of China to recruit from; but South Africa is a long way from the recruiting ground and those of the Chinese who are there are far from unanimous in regarding the country with the same degree of favour and popularity that they do the Federated Malay States.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

(30th July.)

Thanks to the initiative of Mr. E. A. Hewett, who revived the proposal for the formation of a society in Hongkong for the prevention of cruelty to animals, it may now be said that the establishment of such an institution in the Colony is within measurable distance of accomplishment. From the least expected quarter assistance and co-operation in this most humane object has been forthcoming. We are pleased to be able to state that Mrs. J. D. M. Cameron, a member of a similar society in the United States, with the object and working of which this lady is thoroughly familiar, has interested herself actively in Mr. Hewett's movement; with the result that personal canvassing of members and interviews with probable supporters of the scheme have elicited that degree of interest in the object of Mr. Hewett's society that its establishment must be reckoned as only a matter of weeks, while its complete success is fairly assured. We understand that the main difficulty in giving the society a start has already been overcome. A gentleman has volunteered his services as secretary and the help of another promised as assistant secretary. Among influential members of the community considerable interest has already been aroused since the publication of Mr. Hewett's letter in the Press on Friday last, and before long support will be obtained from high quarters, whose sympathy with the scheme must, assuredly, be enlisted.

TELEGRAM.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

Opium for China.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, 30th July.

The P. & O. Steam Navigation Company's mail steamer left Bombay yesterday afternoon with about 963 chests of Malwa Opium. The prices are:—

Malwa New.....Rs. 1,270
Old....." 1,330
Oldest....." 1,450

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on Thursday in the Board Room. Present: The President (Mr. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, P.C.M.O.), Hon. W. Chatham, D.P.W., Mr. C. McL. Messer, (Acting Registrar General), Capt. Lyons, (Acting C. S. P.), Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Mr. Webb, R.A.M.C., Mr. Ahmet Rumjahn, Mr. E. A. Hewett, Mr. Fung Wa Chun, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Dr. Pearce, Acting M.O.H., Dr. Barnett, Assistant M.O.H., and Mr. G. A. Woodcock, Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed.

ADDITIONAL STANDING ORDERS.

The President was to have moved that the following additions be made to the standing orders of the Board:—

(1) Applications for exemption from the provision of open spaces required by the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, be forwarded for the consent of the Governor in Council, without a resolution to that effect in each case, after the circulation of the papers to the members of the Board, provided there are no adverse minutes on the circulating cover under which the application has been circulated to the members of the Board.

(2) Application for licences issued under Schedule B of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, may be issued, without a resolution to that effect in each case, after the circulation of the papers to the members of the Board, provided there are no adverse minutes on the circulating cover under which the application has been circulated to the members of the Board.

The Director of Public Works moved:—No. (2) is incorrect in its present form. It reads: "Applications for licences.... may be issued." The President:—Please circulate and attach copy of former resolution of the Board concerning applications for exemption from construction of backyards, passed some time in 1902. I think a standing order preferable to a resolution of the Board.

The President said it was evidently the wish of the Government that applications regarding exemptions from the provision of open spaces should be dealt with by the full Board. A communication to that effect had been received from the Colonial Secretary, and therefore he did not propose to further deal with the first of the proposed additional standing orders. With reference to the second, it would expedite the business of the Board, if it was agreed to by the members. He thought the agenda of the present meeting would show that some such standing order was necessary, otherwise they would have something over 20 or 24 of such applications to deal with practically at each meeting of the Board. He moved that the Board make this standing order.

The Vice-President seconded.

Mr. Hewett, in opposing the motion, said that at the last meeting of the Board he had stated his objections to the insertion of these standing orders, and he was glad to find that, so far as concerned that most important one, the Government had fallen in with his views. It was most important that matters of this sort should be dealt with by the full Board, to support of his contention he could only repeat what he had said at the last meeting. Speaking for himself, and he believed for all the unofficial members of the Board, they were very busy men, and it was impossible for them to give close attention to matters circulated on papers or to decide by such a means whether a licence should be granted or not. The other night, when leaving his office at 5 o'clock, he had two tin boxes chock full of papers from the Board put into his hands, and another was brought the following morning. These papers he had to rush through as quickly as possible, because the meeting was to be held that afternoon and the other members had to see them. He could not therefore take time to consider the matters dealt with, and he thought it very much better that they should be discussed by the full Board. If a man proposed to start a business as a baker or as a boiler of fat, he did not make up his mind all at once. He knew what he was going to do weeks or months before, whether he wanted a new licence granted or an old one renewed, and if it was necessary for him to give earlier notice to the Board he would do so. Without commenting on the way the work was done, or making any unfavourable criticism in the matter at all, it appeared to him that there must be some way of getting these applications through more quickly, and if a way could not be found the applicants should be made to understand that it took a certain amount of time to get their applications passed through, and that they must make any applications in good time any way.

The President:—Do you move an amendment?

Mr. Hewett:—Yes; my amendment is to negative the proposal.

Mr. Pollock supported the remarks of Mr. Hewett. There was no doubt, he thought, that in order to get matters thoroughly threshed out it was advisable that they should be discussed and deliberated by the whole Board. It was matter of common knowledge that two heads are better than one, and that by criticising a thing more satisfactory conclusion was arrived at.

Upon the motion being put to the meeting Messrs. Pollock, Hewett, Fung Wa Chun, Messer, and Lau Chu Pak voted against, and the President, Vice-President, Capt. Lyons, Col. Webb, and Mr. Rumjahn for the motion. The President gave his casting vote in favour of the proposition which was carried.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY SURVEYOR.

The following report for the second quarter of 1903 was laid on the table:—

Sanitary Board Office, 27th July, 1903.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my report for the third quarter of 1903.

1. Plans have been deposited and passed by me during the quarter for the drainage of 90 houses, plans for 713 houses were carried forward from 1901 and 54 from last quarter making a total of 857 in hand during the quarter.

2. The drainage of 142 houses has been completed leaving 709 to carry forward.

3. Notices for repairs or alterations to the drains of 84 houses have been received, 91 were carried forward from 1901 and 60 from last quarter making a total of 235 in hand during the quarter. Of these 127 have been completed and 4 cancelled leaving 107 to carry forward.

4. Certificates have been granted under section 84 of Ordinance 13 of 1901 to 105 houses, of which they have been built in accordance with the provisions of that ordinance.

5. The drains of 10 houses have been opened and reported on. Of these 3 required amending, and 2 were found to be in good order. Notices were served on the owners of the above 8 houses calling on them to execute the necessary work.

6. In addition to the above 7653 houses have been inspected with the result that 430 drainage nuisances have been discovered. Notices have been served in each case on the owner or occupier to abate the nuisance. 44 nuisances have been reported to the M.O.H. and 35 to the Hon. D. P.W. to be dealt with by them. 66 choked drain traps on private property have been cleared by the Drainage Inspectors.

7. The records have been maintained and are complete.

8. The following tables show:—

(a) The new drainage work done during the quarter.

(b) The number of repairs or additions executed during the quarter.

(c) The total work done since the Public Health Ordinance came into force.

TABLE A.

Year.	Number of houses drained.	Number of drains opened.	Number of nuisances reported.	Number of certificates granted.
Carried forward from 1902.....	118	118	713	595
1903.....	90	84	51	105
Total.....	208	202	764	700

TABLE B.

Year.	Number of drains opened.	Number of nuisances reported.	Number of certificates granted.
Carried forward from 1902.....	139	87	94
1903.....	38	39	60
Total.....	177	126	154

TABLE C.

Year.	Plans received.	Houses drained.	Plans carried forward.	Certificates granted.
1180/1901 inclusive.....	13,082	11,721	648	713
1902.....	99	78	683	137
1903.....	54	59	1,709	105
Total.....	13,236	11,858	649	544

—I have, &c., J. W. BRYAN, Sanitary Surveyor.

Mr. H. E. Pollock inquired:—Why is it that the drainage of so many houses has been carried forward? Is it due to insufficiency of staff?

The President said it was not to insufficiency of staff that the drainage plans of so many houses were carried forward. Frequently plans were sent in some years even before the work was completed, and a certificate could not be given until the house was properly finished. The Surveyor had told him that he had just inspected some houses in Seymour Road for which the plans were sent in August, 1901, and which were not yet completed.

The report was adopted.

AMENDMENTS IN PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.

Mr. Pollock, pursuant to notice, moved:—That a sub-committee of the Board be appointed to consider what amendments appear to be desirable in the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, and to report thereon to the Board.

Mr. Rumjahn inquired:—Many sections of the Ordinance require amending. The total abolition of cubicles, including those provided with windows opening into the open air, is not the object aimed at by the framers of the Bill, but has the effect of inflicting unnecessary hardships on the population, and of endangering the prosperity of the Colony. Unless a comprehensive scheme of reconstructing our insanitary dwellings is adopted plague and kindred diseases will be always with us and all monies expended to combat these diseases will be only thrown away.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak inquired:—I have great pleasure in supporting the motion. As the Ordinance stands at present it is impossible and unreasonable to expect the inhabitants to conform themselves to its requirements. No provision has been made to house the poor who will be displaced and to compensate owners for structural alterations of their houses without which in the sense of the definition of external air no room or cubicle can be maintained or erected in about 90 per cent. of the existing houses both European and Chinese alike.

At the confidential meeting held by the Board to discuss the advisability of enforcing the Ordinance it was then speculated that the property-owners might arrive at some scheme or would, as the Government had been led to believe, pull down every third house so as to facilitate the carrying out of the law. But it has since been proved that the property-owners had not the least inclination to follow that idea and I do not blame them for repudiating it without compensation. Every law inflicts a certain amount of hardship, but no hardship would be anything like what is likely to be inflicted by the present Ordinance. The majority of the population is Chinese, and their tenement houses are so peculiarly constructed that every story is simply one long room, commonly called a floor or flat. The rent of each of such floors ranges from \$8 per month in the poorest districts to \$75 per month in the busiest part of the city. Very few can afford to take a whole floor. Generally three or four families share it together. Under the present Ordinance they cannot do so and very likely two families will have to pay the same rent as four have been paying. This may be a secondary consideration as compared with the depriving them of the little decency they have hitherto enjoyed. It is a well-known fact that none of the existing Chinese tenement houses, with the exception of the corner ones, opens directly into the external air, and consequently no floor can be partitioned off to secure the necessary privacy to the men and women of the different families living together. Even members of the same family must not be in accordance with propriety for parents and grown-up children or masters and servants to herd together in full view of each other. The object of the Ordinance is to relieve overcrowding, which can be attained by increasing the habitable area for each adult, as it has already been done, and not to deprive people of their domestic privacy. There are other circumstances calling for prompt investigation. It is no use making a law which is beyond the ability of the people to obey, even if they wish to.

In moving the resolution standing in his name, Mr. Pollock said he thought it must be apparent to every member of the Board that the legislation which was passed with reference to cubicles and was contained in Ordinance 1 of 1903 was unworkable in practice. No doubt the Government when it passed under 154 of that Ordinance must have been under the impression that every third house was likely to be pulled down, and that the lateral window was going to be made in the side of the houses and that in that way the cubicles in the houses would receive light and air. That was no doubt the impression in the minds of the Government when that section was passed, but he thought it was quite obvious now that every third house was not likely to be pulled down under existing arrangements, and, furthermore, he believed it was extremely doubtful whether it would be safe in the case of old houses in the Colony to pull down every third house. This Colony is subject to typhoons and heavy rains and he imagined that in the case of old houses the taking down of every third house would be a very expensive operation unless some very expensive method were employed to prevent the houses on each side from collapsing into the middle and thereby creating a worse state of affairs than existed at present. In view of the fact that it was not likely that every third house would be taken down; the effect of Section 154 of that Ordinance, assuming that the Magistrate held partitions to be legal at all, would be that cubicles could be grouped round the windows, and all the rest of the floor which was not taken up by the cubicles would be very dark, very badly ventilated, and, one might say, practically useless for any purpose whatsoever. Now, this was as different as almost anything could be from the scheme which was passed by the Legislature as late as 1901. In Ordinance 13 of 1901, sub-section (c) of section 70, it was expressly provided that no partition should be erected or, if already existing, allowed to remain nearer than four feet to any window the area of which was included in the calculation of the window area specified in sub-section (d) of that section.

Mr. Pollock said he thought it desirable to limit the resolution, because they might possibly have to consider other matters more or less connected with cubicles. They had better leave the motion general otherwise they might have to go back to the Board for a further mandate.

The Vice-President thought that the words "more especially with reference to the question of the provision of cubicles in dwelling-houses" or something to that effect, should be inserted.

The President:—More especially with reference to section 154.

Mr. Pollock:—I would rather not limit it to that extent.

The Vice-President:—More especially with reference to cubicles in dwelling-houses, or something to that effect.

Mr. Pollock:—I don't think there is any object in limiting the resolution. The sub-committee might be trusted to keep to certain points.

Mr. Pollock:—Yes; more especially to the housing question.

Mr. Hewett:—I think the sub-committee appointed will not go out of their way to enlarge their labours unduly.

The motion was put to the meeting and carried.

it down as a principle that it was not advisable to have cubicles built round windows and no partition should be erected or if already existing should be allowed to remain nearer than four feet to any window. Therefore the practical effect obviously of section 154 of Ordinance 1 of 1903 would be that if it was desired to maintain cubicles on the floors at all—and no doubt that was very necessary in the case of family houses—every single cubicle which was either originally in conformity with Ordinance 13 of 1901 or which afterwards was altered and made to conform with that law would, as it seemed to him, be illegal under the provisions of section 154 of Ordinance 1 of 1903. That meant that alterations which had been made very little more than two years ago were now declared to be wrong, to be illegal, and something further had to be done. That was a very unsatisfactory state of affairs into which they had got; and he thought it was very necessary that a sub-committee of the Board should be appointed to look into the question of amending the Public Health Ordinance 1 of 1903 with special reference to the question of cubicles. There were no doubt other points also would require to be looked into, but it was this question of cubicles that was the burning question of the day, because he understood that quite recently notices had been served with reference to certain houses and that there were proceedings, some concluded, some still pending, before the Police Magistrate with reference to cubicles. He did not know whether the other members of the Board were of the same opinion, but he thought that in view of the fact that it was obvious that after a sufficient number of cases had been taken in the Police Court, constituting a test case, the Board should stay its hands and not take any further proceedings with reference to cubicles. There was no doubt it would be a very great hardship if persons now had to remove cubicles which in consequence of amendments recommended by the Board and adopted by the Government were afterwards found not to be illegal. That, he thought, would be a very lamentable state of affairs and therefore it was desirable that the Board at the present time should not take action in regard to cubicles but only take such action as was necessary to bring certain points before the Magistrate for his decision. Otherwise there was no doubt the people would feel very much aggrieved if they had to remove cubicles which were sanctioned by amendments that might be made on the Ordinance and which they would not have been compelled to remove if the amendments had been passed into law. He felt bound to make this criticism upon the provisions of this Ordinance, and he was sure they were all aware, that it was easy enough to criticise and to deal with a good deal more difficult sometimes to remedy the thing criticised; but he thought that, without being too sanguine, he might express his confidence that the sub-committee of the Board would hit upon a better scheme with reference to cubicles and would be able to suggest to the Government some amendment of section 154 which would press less hardly upon the poor people in this Colony who were married and had families and wanted a certain amount of separation and privacy in their dwellings. He would rather not move the names of any members of the sub-committee as he suggested that he himself should serve on the committee, but he ventured to suggest as suitable members the President, Dr. Pearce, Mr. Lau Pak, Mr. Rumjahn and discuss this matter thoroughly and he hoped they would be able to advise the Government to make such amendments in section 154 as would preserve what was very necessary—the privacy of Chinese family life—while at the same time securing as far as possible such distribution of cubicles on the floors of the houses as would meet to the greatest possible extent these sanitary requirements which they were all agreed were very necessary.

Mr. Hewett in seconding the motion, said he entirely agreed with Mr. Pollock that it was very unwise to rush too soon into criticisms of an Act newly brought into force, an Act which they all knew perfectly well had been carefully considered by the Government and by many people in the Colony, including the leading property-owners. It was admitted also that the Act would go a long way towards improving the sanitary conditions of the Colony, but it was unfortunately evident that the particular section dealing with cubicles was quite impossible. Therefore he thought Mr. Pollock's proposal an eminently reasonable one, and trusted the Board would agree to accept it and to appoint the members named as a sub-committee to consider this extremely complicated question.

Mr. Fung Wa Chun supported the motion, and said it was necessary to have a sub-committee to recommend amendments that were urgently needed. The wholesale abolition of cubicles would have a severe effect on their welfare, for it would simply tend to drive all the respectable families from their midst.

The Vice-President suggested that before any further steps were taken the scope of the resolution might be somewhat limited. Mr. Pollock's remarks had had especial reference to cubicles, and it appeared desirable to insert something to that effect.

Mr. Pollock did not think it desirable to limit the resolution, because they might possibly have to consider other matters more or less connected with cubicles. They had better leave the motion general otherwise they might have to go back to the Board for a further mandate.

The Vice-President thought that the words "more especially with reference to the question of the provision of cubicles in dwelling-houses" or something to that effect, should be inserted.

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Mr. Pollock:—Yes; more especially to the housing question.

Mr. Hewett:—I think the sub-committee appointed will not go out of their way to enlarge their labours unduly.

The motion was put to the meeting and carried.

The President nominated the following as members of the sub-committee:—Mr. Pollock, Mr. Rumjahn, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Dr. Pearce, and the President.

Mr. Hewitt seconded.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak suggested the inclusion of Mr. Fung Wa Chun's name.

The President—I think five are quite sufficient.

Mr. Fung Wa Chun—Yes, I think so; five are quite enough. (Laughter.)

The constitution of the sub-committee as suggested by the President was approved.

CUBICLES IN CHINESE TENEMENTS.

The following petition on the subject of cubicles in Chinese tenement houses, from Messrs. Ho Fook and others, was read:—

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SANITARY BOARD.

The Humble Petition of the undersigned handworkers, merchants, tradesmen, shopkeepers and residents of the Colony of Hongkong.

Sheweth:—

1. That your petitioners are the landowners, merchants, tradesmen, shopkeepers and residents of Hongkong and their interests are identical with the prosperity of Hongkong.

2. That since the 1st May, 1903, Sections 46 and 154 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance No. 1 of 1903 have been put into force in No. 5 Health District with the result that no cubicle is allowed to remain in any house within the said District not already provided with a window opening directly on the external air.

3. That your petitioners understand that all the houses in this Colony whether European or Chinese with very few exceptions are not in accordance with the requirements of the Ordinance in question in respect of the above indicated matters.

4. That great hardship has already been inflicted upon your petitioners in general and the inhabitants of No. 5 District in particular by reason of the cubicles wherein such inhabitants formerly enjoyed privacy having been removed and such privacy thereby put an end to.

5. That in view of the fact that the cost of making the alterations necessary to comply with the requirements of the said sections of the Ordinance will necessitate the payment by the tenants of an increased rental and that practically all the latter are of the poorer classes who will receive no compensation either directly or indirectly for the increased expenditure thus cast upon them, but will be under the distinct disadvantage of having suffered a loss of the privacy they previously enjoyed, the case of your petitioners is eminently one deserving of careful consideration by the members of your Board with a view to your petitioners obtaining through your good offices the consent of His Excellency the Governor, in exercise of the power vested in him by section 154 of the Ordinance, to a modification of the requirements of such section, especially having regard to the circumstances in connection with your petitioners as are tenants of the buildings now being dealt with under the said sections, such occupation having been hitherto suffered for a large number of years.

Your petitioners therefore respectfully ask that the members of your Board will be good enough to assist them in the direction above mentioned so that your petitioners thereby obtain some modification in or exemption from the requirements of the said sections in order that they may not be disturbed in their enjoyment and occupation of the said buildings.

And your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

Dated the 29th July, 1903.

The President moved that it be forwarded to Government for consideration.

Mr. Pollock thought it would be as well that a sub-committee first consider it.

The Chairman moved, and Mr. Fung Wa Chun seconded, that such a course be adopted.

Carried.

KOWLOON DISINFECTING STATION.

The following correspondence had been circulated:—

Sanitary Board Office,
7th July, 1903.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that at a special meeting of the Board held on June 30th, for the purpose of considering the Estimates for 1904, it was resolved:—

"That it be represented to Government that the erection of the Disinfecting Station at Kowloon is an urgent matter and should be put in hand with as little delay as possible."

I have &c.,

G. A. WOODCOCK,
Secretary.

To the Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G.,
Colonial Secretary.

Public Works Office,
Hongkong, 16th July, 1903.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward you a plan of the proposed disinfecting station at Kowloon with Inspector's Quarters attached. The plan includes the additional shed referred to in C. S. O. 235/03.

2. The estimated cost of the work is as follows:—

Buildings, including boundary wall, surfacing yard, etc., \$25,000

Gas and water supply, including tanks, 1,000

Repairing and fitting up old apparatus, 1,000

Total, \$27,000

3.—Provision is made in this year's Estimates for the work to the extent of \$10,000 (Items 7 and 8 of Public Works Extraordinary) and, if the entire scheme now submitted be sanctioned, I will lay the plan before the Sanitary Board and call for tenders.—I have, &c.,

W. CHATHAM,
Director of Public Works.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary.

Plans were approved.

PETITIONING AGAINST A LATRINE.

The following correspondence was read:—

Registrar General's Office,
Hongkong, 10th July, 1903.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward a petition from the merchants of Bonham Strand and Wing Lok Street, in which they request that His Excellency the Governor will refuse to allow a latrine to be erected on the triangular space behind the Harbour Office.

2. At the last meeting of the Sanitary Board, it was recommended that a latrine should be erected on this site.

3. The petitioners, as owners and occupiers of property in the immediate vicinity, object to the erection of this proposed latrine, as being a nuisance, and as not being required in the locality, as there are other latrines close at hand.

4. I submit that these persons be informed that they should comply with section 169 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1903, on publication in the Gazette of these sites upon which it is intended to erect latrines.—I have &c.,

C. McI. MESSER,
Acting Registrar General.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary.

COPY OF PETITION.

The petition, which is dated 6th inst., is as follows:—

The merchants of Wing Lok Street and Bonham Strand request the Government to select another site for the purpose of erecting a public latrine and not on the site at the

triangular space on the south of the Harbour Department which was proposed by the Sanitary Board. On the triangular space in question there was once erected a latrine which was demolished by order of H.E. the Governor Sir Richard G. Macdonnell, and about ten years ago, the erection of a latrine was again proposed on the same site which was personally viewed and objected by H.E. the Governor Sir G. W. D. S. Vaux. They further state that public latrines have been already erected in the vicinity of Wing Lok East, and so it will not be necessary to erect one in Wing Lok Street, Central, as latrines will be built in the New Market.

They pray your Honour to forward this petition to H.E. the Governor.

And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray, etc.

[Chops of 97 shops.]

Mr. H. E. Pollock minutes:—Inform them of section 169 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1903.

The course suggested by Mr. Pollock was agreed to.

REMOVAL OF CUBICLES, &c.

The following letter was circulated to members:—15th July, 1903.

4. Gough Street, Sir,—Having received a notice from you dated the 10th July, 1903, upon which you intend to remove all the illegal cubicles and cement the kitchen wall within 14 days, I have the honour to apply for an extension of time, say, up to the end of August as I am bound to give the usual notice to all the existing tenants to quit the house before the cubicles can be removed and the wall cemented at the same time.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) UN MAN TSUI,
Registered Owner.

The Secretary, Sanitary Board.

Mr. A. Rumjahn minutes:—I think more time should be granted.

Mr. H. E. Pollock minutes:—It should be ascertained whether the owner or the tenants erected the cubicles.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak minutes:—The request is very reasonable and should be granted. Unless notice is given to his tenants to quit, the owner has no right to pull down the cubicles which were put up by the tenants.

It was decided to deal with the matter in private.

MEDICAL BULLETINS.

Following is a communication received from Sir Robert Hart:—

Inspector General of Customs, Peking, 15th June, 1903.

Sir,—I am not sure that the desire expressed in your note of the 8th instant, that a weekly plague bulletin be submitted to the Hongkong Government by the Customs Medical Officers as to the condition of districts most liable to affect Hongkong, can be given full effect to. The medical men referred to are public practitioners and the salary they draw for attending customs cases does not require them to undertake such duty. I shall, however, instruct the Commissioners at Swatow, Samshui, Wuchow, Kiangchow, Pakhoi, Lappa (Macao) and Kowloon (Hongkong) to supply the Hongkong Government from time to time with any reliable news they may obtain through medical or other channels respecting the bubonic plague in their districts.—I have &c.,

ROBERT HART,
Inspector General of Customs.

The following is a copy of letter from Mr. W. Townley to Sir Robert Hart:—

6th June, 1903.

Sir,—The Marquis of Lansdowne has called my attention to a report by Professor Simpson, M.D., on the cause and continuance of plague in Hongkong.

In accordance with the suggestion contained therein as to the notification of the existence of plague in those parts of China with which the Colony is most intimately connected, I have the honour to inquire, by His Lordship's direction, whether you could see your way to instructing the Medical Officers of the Imperial Maritime Customs to submit to the Colonial Government weekly bulletins as to the condition of the infected towns or villages in which districts most liable to affect Hongkong.

The matter was allowed to stand over pending further communication.

APPLICATIONS.

The Board proceeded to consider applications for the registration of Nos. 148, Hollywood Road, 124, Market Street, ground floor, and 55, Wellington Street, as bakehouses, and for the renewal of such licence in respect of No. 81, Queen's Road West; Application for the registration of No. 17, Elgin Road, Kowloon, as a dairy; Applications for the registration of Nos. 10, Lower Lascar Row, and 192, Queen's Road West, as fat-boiling establishments, and for the renewal of such licences in respect of Nos. 480, 490 and 498, Queen's Road West.

Regarding the latter applications the President had minutes:—I recommend that the Board adhere to its former decision not to license any premises in Victoria, or at any rate the crowded portion of Victoria, for the purpose of fat-boiling. If members concur application to be informed accordingly.

The applications in respect of 148, Hollywood Road, and 10, Lower Lascar Row were refused.

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Correspondence relative to the appointment of all existing Sanitary Inspectors to be inspectors of nuisances under the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1896, was submitted.

The assistant secretary wrote to the Crown Solicitor pointing out that section 19 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, provides for the appointment of sanitary inspectors and the men previously appointed as inspectors of nuisances are thus described throughout the Ordinance: "There are now in the Colony of nuisances (so called) in the Colony. He asked to be advised (1) whether such inspectors in receipt of written instructions from the secretary may exercise the powers conferred on inspectors of nuisances by section 12 of Ordinance No. 18 of 1896; (2) Are the written instructions, referred to, to be given in each case; (3) If not, please state what form such instructions should take.

T. A. HAMNER,
Asst. Secretary.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. F. H. B. Bowley) replied:—I think the safest plan would be for H.E. the Governor, by notification in the Gazette, to appoint all existing sanitary inspectors of nuisances under the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1896. All appointments hereafter made of sanitary inspectors should notify that the officer is also appointed inspector of nuisances under the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance.

It was decided to forward the papers to Government for the opinion of the Attorney General.

Various miscellaneous matters were also considered.

A COMET MADE ITS APPEARANCE TO THE NORTH OF THE LYRA CONSTELLATION ON THE NIGHT OF THE 15TH ULT., THE FACT BEING FIRST REPORTED BY MR. SHIRO INOUE, WHO SOME TIME AGO DISCOVERED A NEW STAR, TO THE ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY OF TOKYO.

The officials in the Observatory at once began an inspection of the heavens in the direction indicated and found the comet between Pizar and the 20th star of Cygnus Constellation. It was visible to the naked eye, resembled the nebula in Andromeda Constellation, and has been progressing to the north. It is in the north-eastern sky, just north of the milky way, and is as vague as nebula, but has a trailing light.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Chamber. There were present:—His Excellency the Governor (Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G.), His Excellency Major-General Sir W. J. Gascoigne, K.C.M.G., (Officer Commanding the Troops), Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Hon. Sir H. S. Berkeley, K. (Attorney General), Hon. Dr. M. Atkinson (Principal Civil Medical Officer), Hon. Commander R. M. Ramsey, R.N. (Harbour Master), Hon. A. M. Thomson, (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. W. Chatham, (Director of Public Works), Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, Kt., C.M.G., Hon. R. Sheehan, Hon. Gershom Stewart, Hon. C. W. Dickson, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Hon. Wei A Yuh and Mr. R. F. Johnston, (Acting Clerk of Councils).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the meeting held on 20th inst., were read and confirmed.

FINANCIAL.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes No. 28 to 34 and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded and the motion was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 6) and moved its adoption.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was carried.

PAPERS.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the report of the D. P. W. for the year 1902, and correspondence respecting the proposal to remove the Naval Yard.

QUESTIONS.

The Hon. R. Sheehan asked:—Has the recommendation of the Public Works Commission that the following additions be made to the Public Works Staff, viz.:—2 Executive Engineer, 1 Assistant Engineer, 5 Overseers, 1 Clerk, been carried out, and if not, why not?

The Colonial Secretary:—The answer to the hon. member's question is as follows:—The whole of the staff recommended by the Commission which inquired into the Public Works Department has been appointed with the exception of one assistant engineer for maintenance work and one overseer for roads inside the City. The increase of the staff recommended by the Commission was based on the assumption that a sum of nearly \$800,000 would be spent annually on public works extraordinary. With the large expenditure on water-works, part of which are being carried out by a private firm, it is not contemplated that the Colony will be able to spend so much as was contemplated for public works exclusive of water-works. Therefore a smaller staff than what was recommended is sufficient.

"VICTORIA DAY."

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to set apart a holiday to be known as 'Victoria Day' in loving remembrance of Her Most Gracious Majesty the late Queen Victoria."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

SERVANTS AND INTRUDERS.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to prevent intrusion by persons other than the servants of the occupier of premises into the portion of such premises used as servants' quarters."

The objects and reasons for the Bill state:—To check the growth of the habit at present largely indulged in by servants of introducing into the quarters provided for them by their masters, outside coolies and others who in cases pass the night there. The result is that these servants' quarters are frequently overcrowded at night to an extent which renders the occupier of the premises liable to be prosecuted. This Ordinance makes it a punishable offence for outside coolies and other persons not in the employ of the occupier of premises to occupy, without his permission, quarters which he has provided for his own servants only.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

LEGAL EXPENSES.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the Recovery of Costs and Charges incurred by the Colony by and on behalf of imbecile persons introduced into the Colony."

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to repeal The Waterworks Consolidation Ordinance, 1902, and to provide for and regulate the Supply of Water in the Colony of Hongkong and for the Maintenance and Repair of the Works in connection therewith."

The objects and reasons for the Bill state:—The Waterworks Consolidation Ordinance (No. 29 of 1902), which provided for the disconnection of all services to tenement houses, except in special cases, and the supply of such premises with water from public fountains placed in the streets and lanes, did not meet with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and instructions were received to modify its provisions in such a way as to enable the services to be retained whilst facilities were to be afforded for controlling the supply of water in case of need. This has been done by providing in the present Bill for the supply of practically the whole of the Chinese portion of the city through "rider-main" pipes. These are subsidiary mains, to which all the services to the houses near which they are laid off by means of valves are connected, and the supply of water to the houses can be restricted to any extent considered necessary without shutting off the water from the city generally, as has to be done at present. The powers of restriction are vested in the Water Authority, subject to the general control of the Governor-in-Council. The areas within which the "rider-main" system is to be applied are to be defined by the Governor-in-Council and, when an area has been so defined, all services to tenements within it will be disconnected from the principal mains and connected to the "rider-main" as they are laid, unless the Governor-in-Council expressly allows any tenement to retain its service connected with the former. This is necessary to provide for premises in which any trade may be carried on, for which a constant supply of water may be practically essential, or which, for other reasons, it may be considered desirable to exempt from the "rider-main" system. The cost of constructing the "rider-main" and making the necessary alterations in the services will be charged against the owners of the various tenements within the areas defined by the Governor-in-Council. Outside the areas defined by the Governor-in-Council and in all cases of exemption within these areas, all services are to be provided with meters. This is merely an extension of the system which has been in force outside the City of Victoria for a number of years past. In the Hill District and in Kowloon all supplies through services to private premises are at present metered. In the case of metered supplies an allowance of water in proportion to the rateable value of the premises will be given in respect of the water rate, which is included in the general rates, but all water used over and above that allowance will be charged for as "excess consumption." This, it is hoped, will conduce to the prevention of waste, which is the chief object aimed at in this Bill, as it

was also in this which it is intended to replace. In periods of scarcity of water, an intermittent system of supply will be put in force in the "rider-main" districts only, and, as it will be possible to afford every tenement a supply within a very brief period, it is believed that the necessary economy in the consumption will be effected without extending the system to the City generally. This will enable the occupiers of premises which are supplied by meter to enjoy a constant supply of water and it will also provide means for dealing with outbreaks of fire, as all the principal mains will be constantly charged with water. Until the "rider-main" have been applied to a considerable portion of the City, it may be necessary to revert to the universal application of the intermittent system as hitherto, but it is hoped that, with their application over an extended area, this will become unnecessary.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

H. E. Major-General Gascoigne inquired whether the Bill had been submitted to Mr. Chadwick.

H. E. the Governor said he did not know, and observed that such a course was unnecessary.

H. E. Major Gascoigne thought it was his duty to point out some of the remarks made to him by Mr. Chadwick just after the water famine of last year.

The Colonial Secretary and the Attorney General rose to a point of order.

H. E. ruled that the hon. member was in order.

Major Gascoigne, continuing, said that H. E. was absent from the Colony at the time, and the (Major Gascoigne) had the honour to administer the Government during the period of anxiety consequent upon the drought. The water question was looked into early in February so they were not caught napping in that respect, but the drought continued until about the first week in May. The Council gave him a free hand and assisted him in every possible way with their advice in Council, and he was proud to say the public in Hongkong showed great loyalty and forbearance when the terrible burden was placed upon them. The reservoirs were almost dry, but rain fortunately came, and the dispensation of Providence they were spared a very serious calamity. Mr. Chadwick was with him nearly the whole time and when the famine was over told him that he (the hon. member) had the opportunity of his life when he (Mr. Chadwick) came to the Colony years ago and made the reservoirs there was at that time an officer administering the Government, and it proposed that the water should be cut off from Chinese tenement houses to prevent waste. The matter then met with an enormous amount of opposition, and Mr. Chadwick felt that to throw upon an acting Governor, who was not the same thing as a real Governor, the responsibility of an unpopular measure, when it was not perhaps absolutely necessary, was a hard thing, and therefore he recommended the Acting Governor that he may not to state the matter. Mr. Chadwick said that he (the hon. member) had suffered from it, and everybody else only been on post as it were. Now is your time to strike and to make an ordinance to prevent waste. As long as you do not positively prevent the waste of water that goes on you will never have sufficient even though you make Hongkong one vast reservoir; but I tell you if you can check the waste that goes on in the Chinese houses you will have sufficient water in ordinary seasons even without any fresh reservoirs. The hon. member said he was very much impressed by those remarks and met the Council. The matter was thrashed out in committee meetings and an Ordinance was eventually passed that was now to be repealed. He personally felt proud of the very insignificant part he took in the matter, and thought they had accomplished a work which would be of vast benefit to Hongkong. He was aware that the Secretary of State did not approve of the Bill as originally passed, and respectfully submitted that the answer should be: "There is no other way to prevent waste. Ask Mr. Chadwick, the expert, that you, yourself, sent out; ask him his opinion," and, concluded the hon. member, "I shall be prepared myself to abide by the reply. If I am to move a resolution I move that the Bill be not read a first time."

Hon. Sheehan rose.

H. E. the Governor pointed out that before the discussion went any further observations should properly be made on the second reading of the Bill, which was really not before the Council until it had been read a first time. It was not at present before the Council, and if it was not read a first time hon. members would not know what was its drift and meaning.

Hon. Sheehan explained that he would willingly give way, but he would not be present at the next meeting, and therefore asked the indulgence of the Council. He quite agreed with the remarks of Major Gascoigne, and observed that the Bill as originally passed was very carefully considered, discussed and thrashed out. Why should they be asked to give way to the cry of a few Chinese agitators who, after all, were only led by the noses by a few Chinese civil engineers' offices. He suggested they should first try the hydrant system before discussing other measures.

The Colonial Secretary thought the object of the Bill had been misinterpreted by hon. members, and explained that it was quite as much to stop waste as the measure introduced last year.

The Hon. Sheehan thought the Colonial Secretary was out of order.

The Attorney General:—He can reply to the substantive motion.

H. E. the Governor ruled the hon. member in order, and

The Colonial Secretary, proceeding, said the rider-main system could be equally well adapted to prevent waste, and it was for that purpose it was proposed to introduce the Bill. As to the Hon. Sheehan's suggestion that the Colony should go to the expense of first introducing a great deal of money and then perhaps the experiment would be found to be unsuitable.

The Attorney General hoped the Council would reject the motion, which would have the effect of stifling the discussion, and would impose upon the Chinese a measure which they believed to be against their interests besides preventing the Council from even having an opportunity of hearing anything that could be said on their behalf. It was one of the most common motions ever made in any legislative body, and was almost unheard of. It was as much as to say, "won't you, I don't care whether you have any reason to put forward for the proposal you are going to advance. I won't hear you."

Hon. Sheehan:—Hear, hear.

The Attorney General said he wanted them to hear him, and informed the members that if they looked through the records of the Council it would be very difficult to find a case in which leave had been refused to introduce a Bill for consideration. He appealed to the hon. mover and seconder to withdraw their motion as he was sure they had no conception of its effect.

H. E. the Governor explained to the hon. mover and seconder that there was no occasion to put the motion, and said they would understand that when the original proposition was put they could call for a division.

The motion that the Bill be read a first time was put to the meeting and carried by a majority.

The Bill was then read a first time.

THE EXPORT OF CATTLE.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the Regulation of the Export of Cattle and other Live Stock from the Colony."

The Bill is to ensure that arrangements shall be made whereby the sufferings of cattle and other live stock exported from this Colony shall be lessened and so far as possible minimised.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

FORESHORES AND SEA BED ORDINANCE.

The Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Foreshores and Sea Bed Ordinance, No. 21 of 1901, and to repeal subsection (1) of section 1 of Ordinance No. 11 of 1902."

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

The Council went into Committee.

COMMITTEE.

The Council then went into Committee on the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Foreshores and Sea Bed Ordinance, No. 21 of 1901, and to repeal subsection (1) of section 1 of Ordinance No. 11 of 1902."

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

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The Colonial Secretary seconded.

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The Colonial Secretary seconded.

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The Colonial Secretary seconded.

DELAYS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

At the Supreme Court on Wednesday, before the Chief Justice, Sir W. M. Gooden, the case was called of Li Yu Nam and others against Kwong Hau (Hau, No. 91 of 1899). The Deputy Registrar (Mr. Seth) said that the solicitors were Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist and Messrs. Deacon & Hastings. Neither party appeared.

His Lordship said—I understand that the defendants contend that the case was settled by some arrangement some time ago, and the defendants do not come here to dispute that settlement. I think I must deal with this case under Section 29 of the Civil Code, and that Section says that when a case is called on for trial, if neither party appears, the Court may, if it think fit, strike the cause out of the trial paper under Section 29 of the Code. I should like to make one or two observations with regard to delay on the part of the parties in bringing on cases for trial which have been set down for trial a long time ago, and have been transferred in due course from the general trial list to the trial paper. A case is set down for trial in the general paper when the parties apply to the Court to have it set down. When in due course it is transferred from that general trial list to the trial paper, it is called in the Code the trial paper, due notice of that is given to the parties, and they ought to be ready for the case to be heard when it is reached in consecutive order.

N. W. so, a time ago I looked carefully through the trial paper, the paper, that is, of cases which are ripe for hearing and are only awaiting the hearing by the Court when the Court has an opportunity of hearing them; and I noticed that at the head of that trial paper there were three actions which, it appears to me, ought to have been disposed of long ago. The first of these was the case No. 85 of 1899 (Hau, Wan Yik against Ng Lee Hing), and that was set down in the trial paper on the 30th of July, 1902—that is, practically three years ago. Yet neither of the parties brought that case on, and so there was an old cause with which nothing was being done, and in which no steps had been taken for three years. I called attention to that and peremptorily fixed it for the 9th of July, having given the parties full notice, for the hearing of that case. The result of that was that the parties withdrew the case, showing that it had no business to encumber the list and if they did not wish the case brought in either side they ought to have communicated with the Registry and had it struck out of the list. That was a claim to a trade-mark and goodwill. Well, then, I took the same steps in the present case of Li Yu Nam and others against Kwong Hau (Hau, No. 91 of 1899) and set down for trial in the trial paper at the end of November, 1902. Now it appears that neither party is prepared to go on with the case or wishes it gone on with, and some paper has been filed by the defendants themselves from which they seem to have settled the matter by some reference in China, much of the subject-matter of the action having taken place in China. It is but right to say that the defendant's solicitors gave notice of that in the Registry, but I should like to point out that the proper party to give that notice is the solicitor for the plaintiff. Section 317 of the Code says that if an action is settled by mutual agreement or compromise the agreement is to be recorded and the action disposed of in accordance therewith. And then, 109, sub-section 2 of the same Section (S. 317) says that notice of such compromise is to be given by the plaintiff or, if a solicitor is employed, by his solicitor to the Registry, to either with such particulars as may be required of him, within one week after the same has been made, and in default thereof plaintiff or his solicitor, as the case may be, shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly. Well, it appears now that neither party wished to go on with this case and it has been settled and I had not taken the peremptory step of fixing this day it would have gone on year after year encumbering the list and making it appear as if there was considerable delay in the Court in hearing cases which are on the list. Well, there was a third cause which I had fixed for to-day, a cause which was begun earlier than any of the others. It was begun in 1897 and it was set down in the trial paper to come on for trial in February of 1901. Neither party took any steps to bring it on. It was a claim for an injunction and damages. The result of my fixing to-day was that yesterday a summons was heard on behalf of the defendants, asking for further security for costs as the plaintiff was a person resident without the jurisdiction of the Court, and I granted an order requiring \$3,000 more to be given as security for costs within three weeks, and if that was not done the action should be dismissed with costs. I only make these remarks because I see there are some other actions which have been put down for hearing, now, I think, in an earlier stage than last year; and I want to point out that if there is delay in settling these matters the delay is the fault of the parties themselves, and not of the Court. On the part of the Court there is a strong desire that justice should be administered as promptly as possible. I trust that those solicitors who have cases that have been down for a long time will bring them on for trial or have some valid reason why they should not actually be tried. Recently I have been asked to deal with various cases which have been set down for only three or four weeks while there are others that have been down for a year and a half that have never been brought on by the parties at all. I naturally wish to take the cases, as far as I can, at such time as is most convenient to the parties, but I do not want to be trying cases that have only been set down for a few weeks when there are others undried that have been set down in some instances for more than a year. However, as far as the present case goes, I strike the cause out of the trial paper, and so clear the paper of some old cases that should have been brought on for hearing some time ago by the parties, or else should have been withdrawn.

OBLIGING A FRIEND

AND THE CONSEQUENCES.

One of the follies of youth was illustrated at the Supreme Court on Thursday, when Francis Henry Barnes attended before the Chief Justice for his public examination in bankruptcy. During his examination by Mr. Bruce Shepherd, the official receiver, it appeared that several years since debtor and a Mr. M. H. Baptista guaranteed a loan of \$1,200 on behalf of a man named Allison, who was a foreman in the Ordnance Department, where Barnes was engaged as a clerk. Allison was about to be arrested and debtor took compassion in him and guaranteed the loan. Since then the man had gone to Canton and when last he heard of his whereabouts he was at Shanghai, but he believed he had since died although he had not heard from him since the loan was guaranteed. Debtor was then proceeded against but he did not like to bring the matter to Court. When the other guarantor filed his petition he took similar steps and in 1897 a receiving order

was made against him. At that time he was 21 years of age and engaged as a clerk in the Ordnance Department, earning \$40 a month. He had no money to pay the guarantee. Mr. Bruce Shepherd—Why did you give that? Debtor—Allison was a friend of mine, and I was only 21 years of age and not knowing the responsibility incurred and having every confidence in him that he would pay the money I stood guarantee for him. I had to keep myself and a sister, who was then in a convent for which I had to pay \$10 a month out of my salary. After the bankruptcy I could not pay the \$10.

You offered your creditors fifty per cent by forming a fund out of your salary?—Yes. And your co-surety, Mr. M. H. Baptista, did the same?—So I understood.

What were your private debts at this time?—I had none.

Your sister is now wealthy is she not?—I am told. She has something.

Don't she help you?—I don't think so. Debtor said he was willing to pay the balance of the 50 per cent as arranged, but he could not contribute more and he was now married and had a wife and family to keep.

His Lordship—What salary are you getting now?—\$150 a month.

Continuing, debtor said he was not engaged in the Ordnance Department, having obtained employment elsewhere since 1899.

His Lordship said he hoped it would be a lesson to him, all that could be said for him was that he was a young man; but nothing could be more ridiculous than to stand surety for \$1,200 when he had not the money to pay thus putting his own neck into the noose. A man was not a true friend who ruined his career as the person on whose behalf he offered to guarantee the man.

The public examination was then closed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by correspondents in this column.]

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir—I believe I at every one who has any feeling for dumb creatures will hail with satisfaction the accomplishment of an organisation such as is suggested by Mr. Hewitt for the prevention of cruelty to animals. It is premature for any one to suggest the promulgation of such a society to enforce rules and regulations as to the treatment of such persons or persons who ruthlessly slaughter any animal or bird for mere sport? The mere pleasure of shooting an innocent dumb creature which is accepted by the civilised world as "good sport" at such an advanced state of civilisation when we pride ourselves to be better than our ancestors in prehistoric times, is proof enough that we yet retain some of their barbarities which we profess to be ashamed of to speak. Thanking you for inserting the above suggestion in your valued paper.—Yours faithfully, D. S. G.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1903.

HIS LATE HOLINESS THE POPE.

COMMEMORATIVE SERVICE AT THE R. C. CATHEDRAL.

At the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Glenelyn on Tuesday, the commemorative service for His late Holiness Pope Leo XIII. was held in the presence of a very large congregation. Among those present were Commodore and Mrs. Robinson, Colonel Lambkin, of the Army Medical Corps, Capt. and Mrs. Radcliffe, Capt. Britton of the Royal Artillery, and two British officers of the Royal Artillery. The ceremony was also well represented. There were present Chevalier Volpicelli, consul for Austria and Italy, and Madame Volpicelli; Corselheiro A. G. Romaro (Consul-General for Portugal and Brazil) and Madame Romaro; Mr. R. P. Marty, consul for Spain; Mr. Harman, Belgian Consul; Mr. E. Muelle, consul for Peru; and Mr. Bouché, chancery of the German Consulate-General. The Consul-General for France was not able to be present owing to the departure of the French mail for Europe that day and to the illness of his chancery. It was the wish of the Consul to send wreaths; but as it was understood that the modesty and simplicity of the late Pope's life might be better interpreted if nothing having the semblance of any ostentatious display was shown in the religious service of this morning, the only wreaths received were those from the Apostleship of Prayer of Hongkong represented by the juvenile members of the Catholic Union. The four wreaths sent by the Society were suspended against the main pillars of the Church. Representatives of the Army and Navy occupied seats specially reserved for them on the epistle side of the aisle, and the consular representatives were accommodated in special seats on the gospel side, behind whom sat the members of the Apostleship of Prayer. The Services were well represented by men from the 1st Battalion Sherwood Foresters, as well as representatives of the Indian Army. The clerical community had some fifty members present, nineteen priests being of the Italian Apostolic Mission of South China. There were four Dominicans of the Spanish Province, twenty-two Fathers of the two branches of the Mission Etrangere—the Sacerdotes and the Nazareth—and three of the Procureur. The Sisters of the Italian Convent occupied pews in the aisle together with the boarders and orphan girls who were dressed in their uniform of white and suitably veiled in black tulle. The boarders and orphans—both Europeans and Chinese—of the Asile de la Ste. Enfant were accompanied by the French Sisters. The Bishops of the Christian Schools had charge of several hundred boys of the St. Joseph's College. The Rev. Fathers Spada and Augustin attended at the main entrance to the Cathedral to receive the visitors whom they escorted to the respective pews set apart for them.

The Cathedral was suitably draped in the simplest style. The principal massive granite pillars in the aisle being encircled with black bands, the arches had suspended in graceful folds heavy black cloth along their entire width. The altar frontals, the pulpit and the communion railings were all draped in the sombre black. In the broad central space in the aisle was erected the *Cathedra Doctore*, above which a device of a crown suspended from the ceiling of the dome had attached heavy black drapery fringed with white, and tied up at their ends to the four central pillars. A descendant from the Royal family of Italy the late Pope's coat-of-arms was represented on the pillars by the *fleur de lis* the cypress and a star. The catafalque was surmounted by the Papal emblems of his late Holiness. Facing the altar was the design of the cross and pastoral, the keys placed crosswise, as a symbol of his spiritual powers, being so placed as could be seen immediately on entering the Cathedral from the eastern porch. The floral had its position on an eminence above the catafalque on which rested a replica of the Papal silken robe of red lined with ermine, also the surplice and stall in red.

THE SERVICE.

The service was conducted in the orthodox style of the Roman Church, being in every respect similar to the ordinary Requiem Mass

for the Dead excepting the absolutions. His Lordship Bishop L. Pizzoli officiated at the Pontifical Mass and was assisted by the Deacon, Rev. Fr. P. Gabutti, and the Sub-Deacon, Rev. Fr. F. Pizzoli. The Mass began with the invocation—"Requiem eternam dona ei Domine," and when the Sequence was recited the congregation followed with all solemnity the verses—

Haerit trump, with thrilling tone,
From sepulchral regions lone,
Summons all before the throne:
"Time and death is death appeal,
To see the buried ages all
Rise to answer at the call."

Supplacant let the dead lie!
My heart a tender crush'd and dry;
Summons all before the throne:
"Time and death is death appeal,
To see the buried ages all
Rise to answer at the call."

Then followed the epistle to the Corinthians, XVI. 5-7—

Behold I tell you a mystery, We shall all indeed rise again, but we shall not all be changed.

In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trumpet; for the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall rise again incorrupt, and we shall be changed.

For this corruptible must put on incorruption; and this mortal must put on immortality; then shall come to pass the saying that is written: *Death is swallowed up in victory.*

O death, where is thy victory? O death, where is thy sting? Now the sting of death is sin; and the strength of sin is the law. But thanks be to God, who hath given us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.

The Gospel of St. John, VI. 25-29, was the next to follow in order of sequence.

Amen, amen, I say unto you, that the hour cometh, and now is, when the dead shall rise: they that be the Son of God, and they that be the Son of Man.

And he that hath given him power to judge meat, because he is the Son of Man. Wonder not at this; for the hour cometh wherein all that are in the graves shall hear the voice of the Son of God.

And they that have done good things, shall come forth unto the resurrection of life; but they that have done evil, unto the resurrection of judgment.

The service then followed the remaining portions of the Mass for the Dead. At the conclusion the Absolutions were given. For a dead Pope there are five, only one being customary for a departed faithful, and four for a Bishop. The Absolutions were appropriately pronounced by each national representative of the various Roman Catholic congregations in Hongkong. The first, the Italian and Portuguese, by Mr. Pizzoli; the second, by Rev. Father F. Pizzoli; the third, the French by Rev. Father Lacombe; the fourth, the Spanish by the Rev. Father Novati; and the fifth, the Chinese by the Rev. Father A. Leon.

The ceremony was over at about a quarter past ten o'clock.

PRESENTATION OF WAR MEDALS.

TO "SHERWOOD FORESTERS."

When the 1st Battalion Sherwood Foresters swung out of barracks into Queen's Road Central on Saturday afternoon, and tramped along to the New Parade Ground, it was not long ere they were joined by a large gathering of civilians bent on seeing Major-General Sir W. J. Gascoigne, K.C.M.G., present the South African war medals to members of the regiment. The day was beautifully fair, and although the rays of the sun were beating down uncomfortably hot even at five o'clock in the afternoon, the ceremony was a brilliant success and thoroughly enjoyed by all present. Lieut.-Col. H. Wyllie, C.B., was in command and Major L. Gordon Cumming second in command. Fifteen minutes to the hour at which the function was timed in commencing, the 326 men were drawn up into three sides of a square, with the colours in the centre opposite the saluting base. Major-General Gascoigne arrived at five o'clock with Major A. B. Hamilton, D.A.A.G. Chief Staff Officer, and Major the Hon. H. W. Trevelyan, A.D.C. There were also present the officers of the Headquarters Staff, who were on parade, Lady Gascoigne and Mrs. Wyllie, Sir W. M. Goodman (Chief Justice), Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), Mr. Justice Wise (Puisne Judge), and Bishop Hoar.

Colonel Wyllie and all ranks of the Sherwood Foresters believe me it is a great honour to me to have been asked to present to you to-day the South African medals. We in Hongkong here perfectly remember the breathless interest with which we watched the progress of our arms in South Africa, beginning from the dark days of December nearly four years ago, and passing on to the gradually but all too slowly brightening days that followed, culminating in a fight to a finish and resulting in a peace which I believe will be permanent and lasting and which was honourable to both sides concerned. The South African War was unique of its kind—first of all, unique in the great natural difficulties which we had to overcome, and next, but above all, unique in the fact that the South African War woke us up for the first time to recognise the enormous latent solidarity of our glorious Empire. The Colonies, with one accord, came forward to help the Mother Country in a way which the Mother Country will never forget. It has cemented for ever the bonds of union between us. Side by side with the Colonial and Regular troops fought Yeomanry, Militia, Volunteers, and a number of those raised upon the spot, composed of men who had up to that time been civilians, but who came forward in the hour of stress and "dunkered their services." So the war was a unique, and it will be looked back upon for ever as a marvellous historical event in our history. Colonel Wyllie, your regiment did more than its fair share of the arduous and trying work which was brought about—both arduous and trying combined. I have here a list of the services rendered by your battalion, and I know that the public of Hongkong would like to recognise the services performed by the regiment quartered in its midst. Suffice it for me just to read out for the present the following facts, which speak for themselves—The total casualties of the regiment during the campaign were 12 officers and 29 non-commissioned officers and men. These include those who fell in the field, those who were wounded and died of their wounds, and the very small number—because it is a very small comparative number—of men who succumbed to disease. The regiment during the campaign marched 2,200 miles, and it had 49 people honourably mentioned in its ranks—quite apart, these, from the officers, mind you; these were the rank and file—49 people, resulting in the gift of two Victoria Crosses, 16 Distinguished Conduct Medals, and 14 promotions. Surely, no regiment could wish for a better record than this. The regiment was praised, highly praised, by two Generals under whom it had served, but the only thing I should like to offer upon this afternoon, for I do not want to be tedious, is to read out to you a few words spoken by Lord Kitchener at Welbeck Abbey in August last concerning the regiment. Lord Kitchener said—"You will be interested to know, I am sure, that your territorial regiment, the

Sherwood Foresters, have always distinguished themselves in a most marked manner during the war. They were one of the battalions that I most trusted, and on numerous occasions which you could perhaps remember, when they were under Colonel Keekewich and Colonel Dixon and were attacked by vastly superior numbers, they showed what true British soldiers are, and gave them a very good licking." Colonel Wyllie, as I said, I have thought it a very high honour to have been asked to present you with your medals, and I should like to take this opportunity also of saying that since your battalion has been under my command, now nearly twelve months, there has been no unit in that command that has given me more complete satisfaction than your own. I can only wish we had the whole battalion here. There has been a complete absence of crime. You yourself and your officers, I know, take a vast interest in your regiment; your non-commissioned officers are steady and respectable, and respected by the men, and the men themselves, who have shown they can fight on active service, have shown here that they can prove themselves thoroughly good citizens in time of peace. It only establishes a theory I have formed after forty years' service—that the soldier who fights best in the field at the call of his country will also conduct himself in a self-respecting manner in time of peace. Men, though I am about to present these medals to you, I wish with all my heart they could have been given to you by your Sovereign and amongst your own friends and relatives at home. You went straight from a hard and arduous task in the field, you came straight to Hongkong, which has perhaps not the most popular climate in the world, but in all this you have acquitted yourselves as good soldiers of the King. I can now only wish you all with all my heart many years of health and prosperity in which to wear these medals which you have so thoroughly and so honourably earned.

The Officers and men were then presented with the medals and at the conclusion of the ceremony three cheers and a "tiger" were given for the Foresters.

DIGEST OF SERVICES.

The following particulars of the corps were handed to the representatives of the Press late on Saturday afternoon—

The battalion landed at East London on the 15th December 1899, and proceeded by rail to Sterksburg to join the 1st Division under General Buller. Took part in many reconnaissance round Stormberg, in the action of Bethulie Bridge, where Lieut. Fopham earned his D.S.O. by extricating the wires from dynamite charges on the road bridge. On the 29th April, 1900, the battalion joined the 71st Brigade under Brigadier General Bruce Hamilton and formed part of the Eastern Column of the General Advance under General Ian Hamilton. Present at the actions of Welkom, Zand River, Johannesburg and Diamond Hill; also at the occupation of Wimbury, Kroonstadt, Lindley, Johannesburg and Pretoria. In the Diamond Hill action the battalion sustained the following casualties: 3 men were killed and 4 officers and 21 men wounded. The following Army Order published by the Commander-in-Chief was recorded: "The column under Lieut. General Ian Hamilton marched 400 miles in 45 days including 10 days halt; it engaged with the enemy 28 times." General Smith-Dorrien wired as follows: "General Ian Hamilton spoke most highly of behaviour of the old battalion in actions of 11th and 12th. I warmly congratulate you all and hope wonderful are doing well."

The column after re-entering Pretoria was immediately ordered to trek South across the Vaal in the direction of Bethlehem and when near the latter place the battalion joined the Force under Colonel Broadwood in the chase after "De Wet," who broke through the cordons which resulted in the surrender of "Prinsloo" at Wittebergen. Joining General Fitzroy Hant's force, the battalion still continued in the chase until the enemy slipped through Oliphants Nek. From this point (August 1900) to the following March the battalion occupied various posts on the Johannesburg-Klerksdorp Line. In April, 1901, joined force under Colonel Dixon for operations in the Western Transvaal; on 29th May took part in action of Vlakfontein, where the battalion recovered two guns taken by the enemy in the early stages of the fight. Casualties were 18 men killed and 4 officers and 60 men wounded. On the 30th September, 1901, (the column in the meantime having been taken over by Colonel Keekewich) it took part in the night attack at Moedwil by the Boers under General Delarey losing 1 officer and 18 men killed and died of wounds and 3 officers and 31 men wounded. The following in Colonel Keekewich's report on the action: "All ranks of the battalion behaved splendidly and I cannot speak too highly of their gallantry and good work under exceptionally difficult and trying circumstances." Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum in a speech at Welbeck last August said: "You will be interested, I am sure, also to know that the Yeomanry of the neighbourhood did excellent service, and that your territorial Regiment, the Sherwood Foresters, have always distinguished themselves in a most marked manner during the war. They were one of the battalions that I most trusted, and on numerous occasions which you could perhaps remember when they were under Colonel Keekewich and Colonel Dixon and were attacked by vastly superior numbers they showed what true British soldiers are, and gave them a very good licking." During the operations in the Western Transvaal the battalion took an active part in the capture of many prisoners and munitions of war. After the battle of Moedwil to the conclusion of hostilities the battalion formed part of the garrison of Rustenburg and held the long line of blockhouses from Magate Nek to Naauwpoort.

The total number of casualties during the campaign were: Killed in action 38 N.C.O.'s and 21 N.C.O.'s and men; Died of disease 1 Officer and 21 N.C.O.'s and men; Died of wounds 1 Officer and 52 N.C.O.'s and men; Wounded 12 Officers and 143 N.C.O.'s and men; Total Casualties Officers 121 N.C.O.'s and men 259. During the campaign the Battalion marched a distance of 2,200 miles.

(Sd.) HAROLD WYLLIE.

Lt. Colonel. Comdg. 1st Bn. The Sherwood Foresters (North & Derbyshire).

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

The following is the list of officers mentioned in despatches during the South African War:—Major-General H. L. Smith-Dorrien, D.S.O., mentioned three times.

Colonel G. C. Cunningham, C.B., D.S.O., once.

Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Wyllie, C.B., once.

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel F. C. Shaw, once.

Major C. N. Watts, twice, and Major G. S. C. Jenkinson, D.S.O., once.

Captain T. H. M. Green, D.S.O., once; Captain F. H. Weldon, D.S.O., once; Captain P. G. Rigby, twice; Captain M. P. Phelps, once; Captain F. J. Radford, once; Captain R. H. Keller, D.S.O., once; Captain P. R. Anley, twice; Captain P. Leveson-Gower, once; F. Caswell, once; and Captain J. F. Ritchie once.

Lieut. C. D. M. Harrington, twice; Lieut. H. V. Rhoderick, once; Lieut. C. J. L. Gilson, once; Lieut. W. H. Wilkin, once; Lieut. R. S. Popham, D.S.O., once; Lieut. H. M. Milward, once; Second Lieut. H. M. Milward, once; Lieut. C. E. Mills, once; Lieut. H. V. Forcival, once.

Lieut. H. F. Watson, D.S.O., once; and Cr. Master and Hon. Lieut. F. Tyler, once.

35 Mentions, 2 C.B.'s, 6 D.S.O.'s.

Local Maj.-General, Henry H. L. Smith-Dorrien, D.S.O., to be Maj.-General. To be Lt.-Col. Majors F. C. Shaw and C. N. Watts, to be Lt. Majors, Capt. P. G. Rigby and M. P. Phelps. Qualified for Staff employment, Captain F. H. Weldon, D.S.O.

The following is the list of N.C.O.'s and men mentioned in despatches:—

Q.M.S. W. Roberts, D.C.M., once; Q.M.S. W. Bolton, once; M.S.A. Ewin, D.C.M., once; C.S.M. W. Seaton, C.D.M., twice.

Cr. Sgt. C. Randall, D.C.M., once; Cr. Sgt. C. Tobbell, once; Cr. Sgt. J. Herrod, twice; Cr. Sgt. H. Gilling, once; Sgt. J. Gilham, D.C.M., once; Sgt. S. G. Jones, once; Sgt. W. Copper, once; Sgt. A. W. Young, once; Sgt. C. Chamber, D.C.M., once; Sgt. W. Howard, once; Sgt. S. Fielding, once; Arm.-Sgt. A. Avenall, D.M.C., once; Pioneer-Sgt. A. Read, once; Lee-Sgt. H. Bailey (promoted Sgt.), once; Lee-Sgt. W. Coxon (promoted Sgt.), once; Lee-Sgt. W. Dawson, D.C.M., once.

Cpl. J. Simpson, once; Cpl. H. Beet, V. C., once; Lieut.-Cpl. R. Dixon (promoted Corp.), once.

Pte. W. Bees, V.C., once; Pte. H. Alson, D.C.M., once; Pte. A. Bullous, D.C.M., once; Pte. J. Cunningham, D.C.M., once; Pte. R. Isaac, D.C.M., once; Pte. H. Marriott, D.C.M., once; Pte. A. Smith, D.C.M., twice; Pte. C. Maddison, D.C.M. (promoted Corp.), twice; Pte. T. H. Spencer, once; Pte. A. Holmes (promoted Corp.), once; Pte. C. Marson (promoted Corp.), once; Pte. J. Brierly (promoted Corp.), D.C.M.; twice; Pte. J. Worthington (promoted Corp.), once; Pte. W. Hoyle (promoted Corp.), once; H. Sanderson (promoted Corp.), once; Pte. J. Caveney (promoted Corp.), once; Pte. C. Picard (promoted Corp.), once; Pte. F. Bancroft (promoted Corp.), once; Pte. F. Brooks, once.

49 Mentions, 2 V.C.'s, 17 D.C.M.'s, 2 promoted Sergts., 12 promoted Corp's.

THE TYPHOONS.

It seems evident that Hongkong will escape the typhoons which have been hovering on the coast for some days past. At half-past five on Thursday morning the black south-east wind was lowered and the red drum, indicating a typhoon more than 300 miles to the east of the Colony, was hoisted. The Acting Director of the Observatory states the centre of the typhoon in the Pacific is situated a little to the south of Melao Sima group, off the island of Formosa, and as it appears to be moving north-west will probably strike the China coast to the north of the Formosa Channel. The depression in the China Sea has probably passed to the Gulf of Tonking.

JOHANSEN DISCHARGED.

After many adjournments the charge against Niels August Johansen, assistant inspector of markets for "that he on the 24th day of December, 1902, then being a public servant, accepted the sum of \$10 from Ip Chun, Wo Kam, and Lam King Shan with a view to influence his conduct as such public servant contrary to Ordinance No. 3 of 1898," was finally disposed of on Tuesday, when Mr. J. H. Kemp dismissed the case. Mr. M. W. Slade represented the defendant.

BIG LAND DEAL.

We hear that another big land deal was quite recently concluded in the Colony. The extensive property in occupation of Messrs. Shevan, Tomes & Co.'s and other offices changed hands to a Chinese purchaser at \$300,000, who four days after completed the re-sale of the same property at a profit of \$50,000. The cost to the first vendor now in England a few years ago was \$180,000. He was represented in the deal by his attorney in Hongkong.

KOWLOON PROPERTY SALE.

At his sales rooms at 3 o'clock on Tuesday Mr. Geo. P. Lammett put up for sale on behalf of Messrs. Ewens and Harston, solicitors for the vendor, nine lots of land in Kowloon, aggregating 8,542 square feet. This large area is bounded by Kimberley, Observation, Des Vaux and Granville Roads, and K. L. L. 540. It has been carved out into nine sections, viz., Sections A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and the remaining portion K. L. L. 521.

The first lot to be put up was Lot 1.—All that piece of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section A of Kowloon Island Lot No. 21, containing an area of 7,995 square feet or thereabouts. Mr. Lammett started at an upset price of ninety cents per square foot. Mr. Henry Humphreys offering 91, he advanced to 92, whereupon Mr. Lammett's announcement of 93 induced another cent advance from Mr. Humphreys who went no further. The lot was ultimately knocked down to Mr. Farrel for 95 cents the square foot. The remaining lots 7, 8 and 9 inclusive found no buyer and were accordingly withdrawn at the reserve of 79 cents per square foot.

The sixth lot was the next to come under the hammer. It is a corner lot and is described as all that piece of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section F of Kowloon Island Lot No. 21, containing an area of 9,793 square feet or thereabouts. Mr. Lammett started at an upset price of ninety cents per square foot. Mr. Henry Humphreys offering 91, he advanced to 92, whereupon Mr. Lammett's announcement of 93 induced another cent advance from Mr. Humphreys who went no further. The lot was ultimately knocked down to Mr. Farrel for 95 cents the square foot. The remaining lots 7, 8 and 9 inclusive found no buyer and were accordingly withdrawn at the reserve of 79 cents per square foot.

"THE House of Mitsui" is the title of an artistic publication forwarded to us by the well-known firm, founded in the fifteenth century, and which has now developed into a joint association, consisting of eleven partners, working with the collective capital of the eleven families, in their joint name, and under the system of unlimited joint liability. From the work we learn that the House of Mitsui controls banking, foreign and domestic trading, mining and dry goods departments, comprising nearly every branch of business and enterprise in the commercial and industrial worlds of Japan. It is in the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha that the powers and resources of the firm are put forth to their fullest extent; for it engages in almost every kind of export and import trades, the aggregate amount of business transacted for a year being nearly Yen 90,000,000. The firm also forward us an interesting work dealing with Mitsui coal and its shipping port, Kuchino, where they own and work an area of 10,000 acres, or roughly estimated 25 square miles, yielding a daily output of over 3,000 tons. The book gives a full description of the mines and quality of the coal, sailing directions for the port, extract of the customs laws and regulations, and the other work it is beautifully printed and artistically illustrated.

WILLIAM POWELL, LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders, at the second ordinary general meeting to be held at the company's premises, No. 28, Queen's Road Central, on Wednesday, 5th inst., at noon:—

To the shareholders of William Powell Limited.

The directors now beg to submit their report on the working of the company for the year to 30th June, 1903.

The profit and loss account, including the sum of \$1,812.85 brought forward from 30th June, 1902, shows a credit balance of \$16,961.39, which your directors propose to appropriate as follows:—

To pay a dividend of 10 per cent, absorbing.....\$12,000.00
" Write off stock on hand.....7,000.00
" fixtures and fittings.....1,566.85
" goodwill.....1,265.46
" bad debts.....371.72
" Carry forward to new account.....4,757.44

\$26,961.39

DIRECTORS.

In accordance with the articles of association Messrs. Thos. H. Reid and W. Clement Drew retire, but are eligible for re-election.

AUDITOR.

Mr. W. H. Gaskell having returned to the Colony resumed the audit of the books and accounts, and your directors recommend his re-election.

THOS. H. REID, Chairman.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1903.

BALANCE SHEET FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1903.

Liabilities.

Gold, £4,481,456
121. Ad. = 53,434,935.24
191,939,930.80

Bills Payable (including Drafts on London Bankers and Short Sight Drawings on London Office against Bills Receivable and Bullion Shipments), £2,273,675.78
Profit and Loss Account, £3,590,683.17

Liability on Bills of Exchange, £2,273,675.78
which up to this date £2,273,675.78 have run off.

Assets, £15,746,445.70

Cash, £33,437,734.24
Coin, £1,437,734.24
Government against Note Circulation in excess of £10,000,000, £5,500,000.00
Bullion in hand and in transit, £1,974,550.61
Indian Government Rupee Paper, £2,207,901.63
Consols, Colonial and other Securities, £9,960,868.75
Steering Reserve Fund Investments, £1,437,734.24

On London, Telegraphic Transfer, £9,960,868.75
On Berlin, Bank Bills, on demand, £2,207,901.63
On Paris, Bank Bills, on demand, £1,974,550.61
On New York, Bank Bills, on demand, £5,500,000.00
On Bombay, Telegraphic Transfer, £1,437,734.24
On Shanghai, Telegraphic Transfer, £1,437,734.24
On Yokohama, T.T., £1,437,734.24
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate, £1,437,734.24
Gold Leaf 100 to 1, per tola, £1,437,734.24
Bar Silver, £1,437,734.24

GENERAL PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, 30th June, 1903.

To Amounts written off: Remuneration to Directors, £15,000.00
Dividend Account: £1.10 per share on 80,000 shares = £88,000.00
Difference in Exchange between 4/6, the rate at which the Dividend is declared, and 1/8, the rate of the day, £906,666.67
Transfer to Silver Reserve Fund, £500,000.00
Transfer to Bank Premises Account, £200,000.00
Balance forward to next half-year, £1,435,683.17

By Balance of Undivided Profit, 31st December, 1902, £1,435,472.73
Amount of Net Profit for the six months ending 30th June, 1903, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, deducting all Expenses and Interest paid and due, £2,155,210.44
£3,590,683.17

STERLING RESERVE FUND.
To Balance, £10,000,000.00
By Balance 31st December, 1902, £10,000,000.00
(Invested in Sterling Securities)

SILVER RESERVE FUND.
To Balance, £6,000,000.00
By Balance 31st December, 1902, £5,500,000.00
Transfer from Profit and Loss Account, £500,000.00
£6,000,000.00

A. J. RAYMOND, H. E. TONKINS, H. SCHUBART, Directors.
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
W. MAY, Chief Acting Accountant.
We have compared the above Statement with the Books, Vouchers and Securities at the Head Office, and with the Returns from the various Branches and Agencies, and have found the same to be correct.
W. HUTTON POTTS, Auditors.
A. G. WOOD,
Hongkong, 28th July, 1903.

HONGKONG WATER POLO LEAGUE COMPETITION.

We have received the following list of fixtures from the hon. secretary:—
Aug. 11, V.R.C. v. S.F.
4, R.A. v. R.E.
5, Y.M.C.A. v. V.R.C.
10, Lusitano v. S.F.
12, H.K.V.C. v. R.E.
14, Y.M.C.A. v. R.A.
17, H.K.V.C. v. R.A.
18, Lusitano v. Y.M.C.A.
19, R.E. v. S.F.
20, Y.M.C.A. v. R.E.
21, H.K.V.C. v. S.F.
26, V.R.C. v. R.A.

COMMERCIAL.

YESTERDAY'S INTELLIGENCE.

The following are yesterday's closing quotations:—
Banks, £568s. 1/2 on £640
H.K. & S. M. S. B., 38 1/2
Indo-China, 44 1/2
Douglas, 41 1/2
Shells, 14 s.
China Sugars, 14 s.
Doeks, 21 1/2
Farmanas, 21s. 1/2
Lands, £155 s.
Hotels, 150 s.

FREIGHT.

In their report of the 23rd ult., Messrs. Willecock & Co., Shanghai, write:—There is no change to report in our homeward freight market since last writing, and if anything the quantity of cargo to be forwarded has slightly fallen off, the prices of tea are still so high that buyers prefer not to do anything until they come down, which may happen at any moment as the native dealers are not expected to be able to hold out much longer.
Coastwise.—Things could hardly be in a worse condition than at present, and rates all round are almost as low as we have ever seen them; there is a large amount of tonnage seeking employment and we do not see any chance of improvement for the next month or so.

COAL.

They also state that, owing to the very great fall in rates of freight between Shanghai and Moji a considerable business has been done, the natives taking this advantage to lay down their ordinary requirements. Therefore, many charters have been effected as low as \$1.10 per ton.

KURONEN.

Business done in all kinds of this article has been small and confined principally to tea shop transactions with the exception of a small sale of Devon from first hands at 2 1/2 p.c. a c. less 2 1/2. In bulk oil a small quantity changed hands at 11s. 1 1/2 per 10 gallons. Messrs. Willecock & Co. state that the decline in price is no doubt due to the rise in exchange.

YESTERDAY'S EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON, Telegraphic Transfer, £9,960,868.75
Credits, 4 months sight, £1,974,550.61
Debits, 4 months sight, £1,974,550.61
ON BERLIN, Bank Bills, on demand, £2,207,901.63
Credits, 4 months sight, £1,974,550.61
ON NEW YORK, Bank Bills, on demand, £5,500,000.00
Credits, 30 days sight, £1,437,734.24
ON BOMBAY, Telegraphic Transfer, £1,437,734.24
ON SHANGHAI, Telegraphic Transfer, £1,437,734.24
Private 30 days sight, £1,437,734.24
ON YOKOHAMA, T.T., £1,437,734.24
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate, £1,437,734.24
Gold Leaf 100 to 1, per tola, £1,437,734.24
Bar Silver, £1,437,734.24

GRUIN QUOTATIONS.

Yesterday's quotations are as follows:—
MALWA NEW, 940/960
LAST YEAR, 980/1,000
OLDEST, 1,050/1,070
PATNA NEW, 1,037 1/2
OLD, 1,050
BENARES NEW, 1,037 1/2
OLD, 1,050
PERSIAN (PAPER), 790/830

CANTON NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
CANTON, July 27th, 1903.
A fire broke out yesterday morning in a raw medicine store a short distance east of the steamer wharfs. Four or five shops were burned and a quantity of medicines destroyed. The hand pumps responded promptly and the pumping station soon had water playing on the fire. That many more houses were not destroyed is due to the way in which the men worked the pumps and the hose.

A THIEF CAUGHT.
For some time a thief has been at work on Shamene. Umbrellas have disappeared mysteriously. A day or two ago a gentleman on Shamene saw a Chinaman with an umbrella over his head which he recognized. The Chinaman noticed his wife's umbrella under the same man's arm. He spoke to the Chinaman and said, "Friend, you have my umbrella." "Yes," replied the Chinaman, "your boy told me to take your umbrella to you as you had forgotten them." The umbrellas were handed over and the Chinaman immediately disappeared. Later the same man was caught in a house and handed over to the police. He will stay a while in a place where umbrellas are not needed.

LEPERS GIVING TROUBLE.
Some lepers who live in huts about Canton have been giving trouble. Complaints have been laid before the officials that these lepers are capturing women and girls and detaining them in their huts for immoral purposes. The soldiers will not arrest the lepers and the officials do not know what to do with them.

CANTON, July 29th.

AN OFFICIAL SCARE.
The Canton officials have had a scare. A night or two ago some one started a rumour that some Wai Chai rebels were marching on Canton city. These men were reported to be members of the Triad society and were determined to loot Canton. It is well known that the Viceroy has taken most of the soldiers with him to Kwangsi. Not more than two hundred braves have been left to guard Canton. The Viceroy has also taken the money chest with him so that these in charge of the government have a sorry time. When the officials heard that the Wai Chai Triads were coming lanterns were displayed on the walls and officials rushed about in great excitement. Of course, the rumour proved false. It is more than likely some one aware of the state of the city and the anxiety of the officials started the rumour to frighten the guardians of the city. If this was their purpose they succeeded admirably. There have been rumours for several days that the Triads are unusually active. From different sections of the city there are rumours that Triads from Wai Chai are coming to the city in unusual numbers.

FOREIGNERS AND CHINESE returning from Kwangsi report that the Viceroy is not having an easy time. Chinese say that his soldiers are defeated in every encounter. After a defeat the soldiers join the rebels. Just now it is reported that the Viceroy is doing his best to buy over the rebel leader. Many believe that this is the only way the rebellion can be put down.

MAGISTRATE CHAN.
Magistrate Chan of Kwai Un may lose his head. This morning it was reported that he had been beheaded. Magistrate Chan has ruled with a high hand and in some way displeased the Viceroy and he is now in prison under sentence of death.

U. S. CONSUL-GENERAL.

U. S. Consul-General McWade left this morning for Wai Chai to have a conference with the Viceroy.

THE KWANGSI FAMINE.

From different sources I learn that the famine is practically over. The new crop has been cut and rice is available. The difficulty is to get money with which to buy rice. However, the suffering has been relieved so far as a disturbed district can be relieved. The whole district is unsettled and a large part of it in a state of anarchy.

THE VICEROY AND THE REBELLION.

PARDONS OFFERED.

A correspondent writes informing us that Magistrate Chan of Kwai Un is in a bad way. One story of the cause of his fall is the following. Chan has been very active in catching the rebels. He reports that within six months he has caught and beheaded four thousand of them. Charges have been made against him that he condemned and beheaded men without any trial. Chan is an intelligent man. Has lived abroad and even now has a semi-foreign home and lives in a kind of foreign style. One morning he was informed that the city was placarded with a proclamation offering pardon to all robbers who would give themselves up. A man known as A Kin, a well known rebel leader, called at Chan's yard and reported that he had been ordered by the Viceroy to

put up these proclamations. He could however give no proof that he had been commissioned to do this. Chan refused to believe him. A Kin became very angry and attempted to shoot the Magistrate. Magistrate Chan had him arrested and immediately beheaded. It turned out that A Kin had been commissioned to put up the proclamations and also to bring the leaders of the rebels to a conference with the Viceroy. When the Viceroy learned that his agent had been beheaded he was very angry and ordered the arrest of Chan and had him taken to Kwai Ping, tried and condemned to death. Whether the sentence will be carried out remains to be seen.

KWANGSI REBELS IN HUNAN.

According to a Peking despatch of 23rd ult., printed in the *Manchurian Times*, news received from Chang Sha is to the effect that the Kwangsi rebels have penetrated into the province of Hunan. In districts such as Yung Paw, Ching Chiao, etc., the rebels caused their proclamations to be posted up at many prominent places. In them they declare their intention to revive Confucianism, to elevate the Yellows, to support the Emperor and lastly to massacre the corrupt officials, and exhort the people in general to join them. H. E. Chao Erh Shun, the Governor of the Province, has sent by the waterways a quantity of munitions escorted by a special detachment to Yung Paw the worst affected district.
The insurgents are concentrated principally at Nanning and its adjoining districts. The city of An Lung Hsien is in a state of siege by the insurgents. As it is but poorly garrisoned, it will be an easy victim unless re-inforcements come in time. The local garrison has had an encounter with the insurgents, resulting in the retreat of the latter.

The magistrate of Kwei Hsien Chen, a native of Canton, has made himself quite a record. Since the beginning of the China New Year, the magistrate has executed no fewer than 2,000 men in forty days. From the time of his arrival he has put to death 6,000 or 7,000 persons. The victims are generally put to death without trial.

Wang Chih Chun, the deposed Governor, recommended the magistrate in a very eulogistic manner to the Throne.

The new Viceroy, H. E. Tsen Chun Hsuen, has different views. On his arrival at Kwangsi, H. E. immediately summoned the magistrate in question to his presence, and the first question put to him was the exact number of men he killed and whether or not he gave any trial to those whom he executed.
The Viceroy at once ordered the Magistrate to be put into jail for trial, seeing that the frightened and excited magistrate could not give him any answer to his questions.
Among the officials denounced by the Viceroy to the Throne, is Huang Shen Chai, a Taoist and a personal friend of the Viceroy, whom he has known for twenty years. His strict impartiality in his dealings with his subordinates has won for him a good name.

THE LATE MR. HECTOR SAMPSON.

At an inquest held at Shanghai last week on the body of Hector Sampson, who shot himself on 21st ult., it was stated that the deceased had been in bad health for a long time and had suffered from sleeplessness lately. The heat had a sad effect on him. A brother of the deceased deposed that he had looked through his papers and pockets and had found nothing. He had not looked over his bank account, so did not know how his finances were, but believed them to be all right. Anyway, there was nothing to cause this. He had not heard him making any complaints. Deceased was always cheerful. In the spring deceased told witness that the doctors had given him 3 months to live but he said it with a smile as much as to say he would give them the lie. For about 15 years deceased had suffered from neuralgic headaches and always carried a menthol in his pocket.
The jury without retiring returned the verdict that deceased committed suicide whilst in a state of temporary insanity accelerated by the excessive heat.

The funeral took place at the Pashienjiao Cemetery at 6 a.m. on 22nd ult. and was attended by about 50 old friends of the deceased. The burial service was read by the Rev. C. E. Darwent and a very impressive address was given by him afterwards. He pointed out that it was not for human beings to judge in cases of calamity, and that anyone might be similarly affected by temporary illness of the body which no doubt acted very powerfully on the brain, which was at all times liable to give way under any sudden stress. The coffin was carried to the grave by eight friends of the deceased.

DEPARTURE OF S. S. "PEMBROKE" FOR HONGKONG.

The Shire line steamer *Pembroke* after having had her hull temporarily patched in the International Dock at Shanghai was undocked last Saturday afternoon and berthed alongside the C. M. S. wharf. She left for Hongkong on Thursday afternoon in tow of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's s.s. *Whampoa*, and may be expected in port on or about Tuesday next. Capt. F. C. Everett is on board of the *Shire* boat as pilot. Upon her arrival she will go into dock where the extensive repairs necessitated by her recent stranding on the North Saddle will be carried out.

MORE SPURIOUS BANK NOTES.

On Saturday afternoon a Japanese named Sadakichi Okamoto arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong on the T. K. R. steamer *America*. He immediately went into a cash shop in the Broadway and asked for change for some rouble notes. The cash shop owner was suspicious, but before the arrival of the policeman the Japanese ran away leaving the shop. The man was subsequently arrested and taken to the Hongkong Police Station. All the notes, to the number of seventy-one rouble notes after due inspection at the Russo-Chinese Bank there, were pronounced counterfeit. The man was taken to the Japanese Consulate-General where he is kept a prisoner. The date of trial is not fixed, but it will take place within a few days.

The native cash shopman further brought in ninety-five of the forged rouble notes to the Consulate-General and told the Japanese Inspector that these additional notes were also presented by the same man, but this statement is doubted by the Japanese authorities. *China Gazette.*

JAPANESE Minister Takahira, at Washington, will not go to Japan this summer to spend his vacation. He has been requested by his Government to remain in America indefinitely to show the importance of diplomatic business now pending. The Minister had been granted six months' leave, to begin July 1st, and was about to leave for San Francisco en route home.

THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The *Universal Gazette*, which belongs to Mr. Willard Greer, the Engineer-in-Chief of the American Development Company, says that though the agreement regarding the Hankow-Canton Railway has already been signed by the Chinese Government and an American syndicate, though the work has already been commenced, both Russia and France have recently come forward to try to take the railway under their control, utilizing certain Belgians as stalking horses with this object. A certain Chinese high official (presumably Sheng Kung-pao) is also desirous that the Belgians should control the line, and he has already ordered Sir Cheng-yung Liang Cheng, the Chinese Minister to the United States, not to counter-sign any note of the bonds issued in the United States, in order to embarrass the American Company and prevent it carrying out its contract.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC STREET TRAMS.

The work of laying down the lines for the new street tramways is progressing well, about two and a-half miles of rail being already completed, while other important stretches are within sight of that goal. In some parts of the way the work of removing the trees to the side of the road appears to be causing some delay. The power-station at Rowington is also well advanced, and it will not be long before the roof is put on, while the bed for the engines are now being erected in some parts of the city. When complete the service will comprise 26 cars, 10 for Europeans and 16 for natives. The former will carry 32 and the latter 44 passengers. The total length of the cars will be 79 feet and maximum width 6 feet 6 inches, and they will be lit with electricity. *N. C. D. News.*

TIENTSIN.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Tientsin, July 17th.
We are making up this year for the last three comparatively temperate seasons, and everyone is more or less played out. Your correspondent is feeling the effects of six years' work without a break and must be forgiven a little drowsiness. Since the return of Mr. Lessar to Peking last Tuesday there has been a sudden cessation of "war news" and most people have it that all chance of war is now over. I think, however, any conclusion on this head is premature. From the recent Havas telegram that the Czar is going to visit London it would almost seem that Russia is doing anything and everything to gain time. Reuter has not confirmed the report which is disbelieved here, and may have been spread merely to throw the Japanese Cabinet into confusion and if possible create a misunderstanding between the Allies.

Everything has figuratively gone flat here the past week. In Chinese circles no Edicts or movement of any kind indicate anything going on. The few persons left in Tientsin are interested chiefly in the opening of the new church here, which after three years' hard work, interrupted by the Siege, is to be consecrated and used for the first time on Sunday 19th. The hall of what will be a very large church, which is now built, is a handsome, substantial, cruciform building, perhaps one of the finest pieces of brick work in China. Though somewhat lacking in architectural beauty on the outside, once inside one is impressed by the dignity of the lofty roof rising in magnificence into a dome lined with dark polished wood, the chancel being circular and lighted by narrow stained glass windows. The altar is richly curtained, and the new altar frontals are very handsome; these, also the cross and candle, being gifts in memory of the late Mr. Scott, as is the beautiful little lady chapel in course of erection. The pulpit has been given by six British officers who were stationed in Tientsin and attended the temporary church room, while the very handsome solid brass lectern, eagle with outstretched wings, is given by nine Tientsin residents in memory of the late Mr. Munro of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

The following from a Russian to Russian readers is not, I think, without interest, and seems a complete answer to those who speak of the Siberian railway as a commercial enterprise.

In a recent issue the *Nanyang Kwei* published at Poot Arthur remarks that the Eastern Chinese Railway was constructed to serve Imperial ends and not merely as a commercial enterprise. The ostentatiousness of the undertaking however has been rather a shock to political attention to this question of expense, and Professor Megeolien has drawn some highly unfavourable comparisons between this line and the Siberian one. He points out that although it was constructed under much more advantageous conditions and had not the serious constructive difficulty to encounter which the Siberian line had and commanded also much cheaper labour, the cost of the Eastern Chinese line was 120,000 roubles per verst against only 85,000 roubles per verst on the Siberian line. Prof. Megeolien attributes this difference without any hesitation to the "wholesale and open robbery which prevailed throughout construction, the want of all records and construction accounts and the absolute lawlessness and debauchery which prevailed everywhere."

The reason this was so he attributes to the absence of a special committee appointed by the Ministry of Ways and Means, such as supervised construction of the Siberian line, the Manchurian line being built by a so-called private company under the Finance Minister. Of course the company was a pure fiction as ever, one knows long since, and this makes the Professor's criticism the more painful. As to the future of the railway he is very doubtful. He considers it very questionable whether the line will be in a position to repay any of the capital expended, if ever. The revenue of the line scarcely suffices to cover the cost of working.

Of course the Manchurian railway is not profitable as a commercial enterprise, but its constructors were not striving after commercial ideals. It may be asked if this is so why is so much trouble taken to make special rates for coin at Dalny, open up mining concessions in Manchuria and secure timber concessions on the Yalu. These things were necessary to compensate for the exclusively political nature of the commerce being but an auxiliary to Russia's action in the Far East. The work is finished. An important line of communication has been constructed. Dalny and Port Arthur are almost ready. There are the facts, will all these undertakings fail because they are unprofitable? The only problems before us are to reduce the losses to a minimum and to strive for a successful issue.

Last year the Penang imports from the Siamese western states (including Kedah) reached a value of \$1,700,000, of which tin ore accounted for \$608,000. The exports from Penang to Siam amounted to \$1,500,000.

CHINA IN MANCHURIA ARMING.

A Moukden dispatch states that the Chinese officials in the various cities and towns of the three Manchurian provinces have received secret instructions from their Tartar Generals to raise as many able-bodied men as possible within their respective jurisdictions, whilst arms of modern make have also been distributed to the officials concerned. It is computed that the Chinese authorities in Manchuria have already distributed in secret at least 60,000 stands of Mauser with 200 cartridges for each, so that in the provincial capitals—Moukden (Fengtien province) Kirin (Kirin province) and Tsitsihar (Chingling province) there is quite a dearth in firearms of modern pattern. When the Russians came down from Siberia in 1900 the Manchurians buried large quantities of their Mausers and ammunition in all sorts of unlikely places—to be dug up in times of emergency. In one last, however, some one gave the secret to certain Russians and this becoming known the arms were hastily and as quietly as possible transported to the officials of smaller cities so that when search was subsequently made by the Russians very few arms were discovered by them. Whether the newly raised men are meant by the Manchurians to give assistance to the Russians in the event of war with Japan is an open question, but more probably the Manchus will look on at the struggle and then join the victors in crushing more completely the vanquished. *N. C. D. News.*

THE OPENING OF PEKING.

The negotiations with the powers as to the opening of Peking as a commercial port to China, pressed the Government to decide the question without further delay but the *Wai Pao* is not to be hurried even by its most obliging friend Mr. Conger. On opinion in Government circles are divided upon the subject, some Ministers (Chinese) taking the view that it would be wise to open the capital, and thereby as it were internationalize it in order to protect the Metropolis from possible damage in the event of an armed collision between Japan and Russia as seems not improbable at present owing to the highly dangerous state of affairs of the Three Eastern provinces. On the other hand it must be a source of great trouble to the Government if foreign concessions are established right in Peking where it is feared all the ancient rights of the present rulers would fall into foreign hands. These are the chief reasons why the subject still remains unsettled, and it is not safe to hazard even a guess as to what will be the outcome of the present deliberations—*China Gazette.*

THE JAPANESE JACK-TAR.

AN INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON.

A somewhat generous development of the quality which ranks as the sincerest form of flattery, grafted upon other and more original national characteristics, has made the Japanese navy what it is to-day—a formidable fighting machine in Eastern waters, without the Eastern picturesque. But the fact that power has not been sacrificed to picturesque is one among many proofs of the discriminating limitations displayed in the modelling process. The British navy, of course, has stood for the model.

But while there are a thousand and one points at which the two systems touch, there is at least one essential difference; and since it is a difference in national temperament it lies outside the category of mere technical training. About the last quality in the world one would think of tacking on to the Jap. man-of-war's character is that irresponsible "jollity" which legend has associated with his British prototype. One does not, for instance, credit him with the orthodox sweetheart in ev'ry port; and he is generally able to find his way back to his vessel after a day ashore. He is the mildest of "roasteries," but not necessarily the worst of them. He is moderate in his things—in his smoking, his drinking, his language, and his general habits, both ashore and aboard.

If he has one weakness it is in the generous display of medals—generally medals and not the mere ribbon. The majority of the officers wear four or five, which appears to be a fairly liberal allowance for their two wars, but here again the British model has not been departed from to any appreciable extent. The South African war has been responsible for two per man, as a general rule, without reckoning those awarded for specially distinguished services.

The "Golden Kite," which answers to the British V.C., is, however, very sparingly issued, if one may judge from the number worn by this detachment of visitors, says an Australian journal agent the recent visit of a Japanese squadron to those shores. A petty officer on the *Matsumoto* is entitled to this honour, but there are very few others, if any, similarly privileged. The medal is of silver, except so far as the golden kite itself is concerned.

In one important organising detail the British model has not been followed. The Japanese have no naval troops answering to our Royal Marine Light Infantry. Against this, every seaman is regularly and thoroughly drilled in the use of the rifle and bayonet. The weapon in service now is of Japanese pattern and manufacture, similar in design to the Mauser. It takes clips of five cartridges at a time by means of the Mauser mechanism. The rifle is fitted with a knife-bayonet, slightly longer than the latest British pattern, and possibly more effective for cut-throat work when used independently. Among the Japs, the rifle goes by the name of the "Thirty-five year pattern," from the fact that it was patented and issued in the 35th year of the Meiji's reign. It is signed up to 2,000 yards in English numerals. Even in the case of the big guns manufactured in the Japanese arsenals, bearing Japanese brand names and Japanese patent marks, the same principle is followed in the sighting—always to English numerical in centimetres. But in the armament of these Japanese warships there has not been a slavish imitation of Western methods; very frequently one finds, on close examination, that important parts of the bigger guns have been improved upon by Japanese inventors—something in the breech-block, perhaps, or the elevating gear. The Marconi installation of wireless telegraphy on board each of the vessels includes certain mechanical contrivances, introduced by a Japanese torpedo lieutenant. All of which goes to show that our new Eastern allies can do something more than imitate.

Their signalling apparatus is done at night by searchlight on the English dot and dash plan; also their flag-waggon by day, but the dots and dashes have a somewhat different meaning to the Morse code. They use the semaphore, too, after a similar method. And when one comes to think of it, the constant use of the English numeral and English signalling appliances is easily explainable. The whole of the Japanese text-books on navigation, gunnery, and torpedo practice are printed in English. English is a compulsory subject in the curriculum of the Japanese naval academy. They study Euclid, algebra, and trigonometry in English, and even in their spare time the cadets in the wardroom get their relaxation from English books. From which it appears reasonable to conclude the majority of the graduates understand printed English passably well.

Most of them speak it passably well when once they get over their initial nervousness. They certainly understand most of what is said to them in English, even when they seem lost for a reply. Their opportunities for conversing in the language have not, up to the present, been large. They are rapidly making up for this in this respect.

Nine people out of ten who visit the Japs on board their warships come to the conclusion that Japanese naval life is, to all intents and purposes, the same as the British, but there is this remarkable difference, that the first thought of the Japanese cadet when relieved from duty is to get at his books; the same thing in a modified degree applies to the men. One sees them in all sorts of odd corners poring over books on navigation or cognate subjects. It looks rather unnatural in contrast with British characteristics, but it is the fact. They have a weakness also for musical instruments of sorts, notably the Japanese flute, which is fashioned out of bamboo, and blown from one end. In the ward-room, where the cadets eat, sleep, and study, they go in largely for the study of the first-class variety, by the way. Each cadet has his own special locker and his own special brand of drawing-book.

With the exception of the officers, every cadet, petty officer, and seaman sleeps in a hammock of British pattern, slung British-wise. They all smoke cigarettes, but not to excess, drawing their supplies from the ship's stores against their pay. They are of Japanese manufacture. The men do not drink to any extent—at any rate, not to the British extent. They eat "foreign" food for the most part, cooked by their own men, and they eat it with "foreign" knives and forks in foreign fashion, but the Japanese do not make a fetish of feeding. They talk little during meal, preferring to give their main attention to business. Once a day, or thereabouts, they eat Jap food with chopsticks, and they are more expert in the use of the knife and fork than the English people could possibly hope to be with the chopsticks.

As a matter of fact, the Japs. make more noise over their actual deck-work than their eating; with the British Jack Tar the case is reversed. But the Japanese are under perfect discipline all the same, and notwithstanding the apparently free-and-easy terms existing between all branches of the service. The captain is the most approachable officer on board the ship, and the most familiar with his subordinates, but he is implicitly obeyed. The cadets mix freely with the blue-jackets, but are invariably saluted and respected.

THE HANOI EXHIBITION.

"I have just seen a letter from a Frenchman who has considerable knowledge of the Far East," writes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*. "In it he complains of the way in which Englishmen have boycotted or ignored the Hanoi Exhibition. Hanoi, in French China, is only two days' voyage from Hongkong; that is to say, it is not in an inaccessible spot from which accurate information cannot be easily got. Yet according to the letter the English papers have either taken no notice whatever of the Exhibition, or important part of which has been a Congress of Orientalists, or have given only a few lines to it, based on entirely misleading rumours. The Frenchman is 'astounded,' and the letter reveals him as unable quite to make up his mind whether to attribute the ways of the English to 'systematic hostility' or to 'prodigious ignorance.' The explanation is probably pure indifference. It is a most regrettable indifference, of course, that causes people who live in the Far East not to care about the languages of the East. But perhaps it is better than deliberate hostility to everything English, which M. Pierre Loti has shown in his recent book on India."

The fact, as regards Singapore and the Hanoi Exposition, is that no systematic attempt was made to make known its scope and attractions. The directorate, as far as we learned, entrusted the distribution of circulars and the advertising to Hongkong, and very little was to be found out down here till the Exposition was well-nigh over. Then piles of advertising pamphlets that had never been distributed came to light. But any way there is no leisure class here that can afford time, except under rare circumstances, to get away for a holiday. The rule is for men to work hard while they are at it and then take a holiday to Europe, or if time presses, to Japan. *S. F. Press.*

[Writing in January last, our special correspondent who visited the Exhibition said, "It would be useless to try and hide the fact that the Exhibition is a complete failure; that is, in the strict sense of the word." * * * It is certain, so far as the Exhibition itself is concerned, that there has been a complete want of sound administration from the beginning, and that there has been too much talk and too little real work done from the first start off. Everyone around the place seems miserable and disappointed, and the impression one gets from the authorities is that they are thoroughly tired of the whole thing, and that it will be a great relief to them when it is all over. This is our correspondent's view of the exhibition, and we have no reason for believing that he desired to manifest any hostility towards the exhibition, and as he has resided in Hanoi for many years he cannot have been "prodigiously ignorant" of the subject with which he was dealing.—*Ed. H. K. T.*]

THE PHILIPPINE OPIUM MONOPOLY.

STRONG OPPOSITION.

The suggestion that the Philippine Government establish an opium monopoly in the islands, with a view to better control of traffic in the drug, does not seem to have been thoroughly tried of the whole thing, and that it will be a great relief to them when it is all over. This is our correspondent's view of the exhibition, and we have no

On his last journey across, Professor Sharp was met by Mr. T. D. Parry, President of the Northern Steamship Company, as a fellow passenger and he and Mr. Farrell's invitation accompanied him to Seattle in his private car. While in Seattle Professor Sharp was interviewed on this subject by Chinese questioner and expressed himself strongly in favor of the repeal of the laws excluding Chinese from the United States, the abrogation of all present restrictions on the immigration of Chinese laborers, and the imposition of no such regulations only as will confine the

In discussing the affairs of the Chinese, and urging their admission into the United States, Professor Sharp appears by no means as a special pleader in behalf of the Orientals. He recognises their intellectual limitations and their unavailability for American citizenship; he is strongly opposed to the wholesale admission of the Chinese into competition with the white labour of this or any country; but he speaks with high commendation of the industry and docility, especially of the coolie classes, and regards the service of these classes as invaluable in the fields naturally avoided by intelligent white labour except as a last means of livelihood.

MANY YEARS' RESIDENCE.
Professor Sharp bases his opinions on personal observations during eight years' residence in China and Japan, and an implicit confidence in the judgment of his brother, now dead, who for forty-two years was a large employer of labour in Hongkong, and heavily interested in the commerce of the Orient.

The ordinary objections felt and expressed to Chinese labour, said Prof. Sharp, "are mistaken and fallacious. That the Chinese are most industrious and make themselves most valuable by their work no one disputes; that their general admission into this country would bring down wages is also indisputable if they are to be allowed to engage in any and every kind of work. But there would be no such effect as this if the Chinese were confined to the field of absolute labour—in the field, laundry and household and other carefully specified occupations which white people do not care for.

There is a constant and pressing demand for labour in certain lines, which whites, with their superior intelligence and higher ambitions do not attempt to supply. Large interests frequently suffer, and hardship is entailed upon whole communities for lack of this common labour. The present laws have the effect of admitting certain classes of Chinese, who establish direct competition with white merchants and skilful labour, but exclude the working Chinese from a vast and unoccupied field in which their efforts could not fail to benefit the whole country.

HAVE NO INFLUENCE.
It is urged against the Chinese that they send their money back to China. This objection does not hold good for the reason that they cannot save more than a tenth of their earnings, so that for every dollar sent back to China, each Chinese leaves from \$9 to \$10 of his coin and labour in this country. Another objection is that the Chinese have a vicious moral influence, but it is my observation that their influence, so far as it may extend to the whites of any community, is nil. They do not care to mix with the whites, but remain detached, and therefore have no influence beyond their own race.

Foreigners in the Orient at first conceive a dislike to the Chinese, chiefly on account of their unapproachability and personal habits; but when they come to know the race, such dislike invariably gives way to respect and confidence.

AMERICAN MONETARY COMMISSION.

A cable to the New York Sun from London, dated 19th June, says: "The American monetary commission will start for Paris to-morrow morning. The members of the commission are very much gratified by their cordial reception in England. They secured from the British Government all the support they expected for the project of giving stability to the monetary systems of the various nations using silver."

The British committee has agreed to recommend to the Government that it support the principle of the introduction of the gold standard in silver-using countries on the basis of silver coins of unlimited legal tender power, with a fixed gold value. This recommendation will be made on the ground that such a system will promote the development of silver-using countries and stimulate the trade of nations using gold.

Great Britain showed at every step in the negotiations a desire to grant everything to the American commission which was consistent with public policy.

DESPERATE SITUATION ON S.S. "CHING WO."

PASSENGERS THREATEN TO KILL OFFICERS.

According to American advices the officers of the China Commercial Company's steamship *Ching Wo*, which left here on April 25th, have experienced a most exciting time at Manzanillo. The steamer *Peru*, which arrived at San Francisco from Central America on June 26th, brought out news of the strenuous experience at Manzanillo of the officers of the *Ching Wo*. An exchange says that that ship carried to Manzanillo as passengers from China 830 Asiatics. These Celestial labourers, brought from the flowery kingdom to labour at the development of Chinese concessions in Mexico, came from the interior of the broad land and appear to have belonged to an "untamed species of heathen."

Several deaths occurred on the *Ching Wo* during the passage across the Pacific and at Manzanillo the vessel was detained in quarantine for twenty-four days. This expected detention caused unlooked-for demands to be made on the *Ching Wo's* commissary and as the stay in quarantine continued the simple diet served to the coolie passengers was reduced in quantity and limited in variety. The Chinese resented the detention and when to this exasperating imprisonment in sight of the promised land was added a simplification of diet they rebelled. At first there were only black looks and low murmurs, but as the cause of irritation continued the discontent grew to open rebellion and culminated in demands made to Captain Young that the passengers be landed, backed up by threats that failure to comply would result in the extermination of the ship's officers.

That there was any actual engagement of the officers of the *Peru* did not know, but that Captain Young considered the situation serious was evidenced by his sending to the authorities above an urgent appeal for assistance.

In response to his request a whole regiment of soldiers was sent from Colima to Manzanillo and on June 19, when the *Peru* sailed, the *Ching Wo's* passengers were being landed under military guard.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The number of text books required for use in the various schools in Japan is 29,850,000.

Up to the end of June there were 53,183 convicts in Japan, as compared with 51,626 in 1902.

The Venezuelan Government troops are besieging the rebels in Ciudad Bolivar, which is strongly fortified.

It is stated that Mr. John Barrett has been appointed U. S. Minister to the Argentine Republic.

The *Stanghang*, the first of the Hunan Steamship Co.'s boats, was to be launched at Osaka on 22nd ult.

VEUVIUS is again in action. The lava is moving in the direction of Pompeii.

CAPT. and Mrs. Arbuthnot left for Japan by the N. Y. K. s.s. *Kamakura Maru* yesterday.

The French armoured cruiser *Montcalm* has arrived at Woosung flying the flag of Admiral Martchal.

The *Japan Times* calls Count Itagaki's new party "a mixed gang of bribe-takers, ex-soldiers and doubtful socialists."

DAME Deborah Bowring (85), of Heavittree, Exeter, widow of Sir John Bowring, has left estate valued at £13,892.

The Chief Commissioner of Customs, Corea, announces the installation of four lighthouses in the Chemulpo district.

The mafio who ill-treated a horse near the Golf Club on 9th ult. was on Monday fined \$50 or a month's hard labour.

All army and navy officers of high rank have been prohibited leaving Tokio during the vacation term this year.

The following notification appears in the *Gazette*—The Hongkong Regiment: Subadar Fakir Muhammad retires on pension.

An Indian constable was on Tuesday sentenced to one month's hard labour for assaulting a Chinaman on the 22nd instant at Samshui-po.

The *Pinang Gazette* states that Kang Yu Wei arrived at Penang on July 20th by the *Penakots* and is staying with Mr. Khoo Jar Tek.

For having a quantity of raw opium in his house, without the necessary permit, a Chinaman was fined \$150 or three months' imprisonment.

Four persons convicted of bandolerismo in the Philippines have each been sentenced to four years' hard labour. They were notorious bandits.

H. H. The Sultan of Kedah has again generously presented the Penang Turf Club with a cup, value \$200, which has been ordered from Hongkong.

The *Novi Kral* (Port Arthur) asserts that Russia has informed the Peking authorities that residence of foreigners in Manchuria cannot be permitted.

A DESCENDANT of Confucius and several noted Chinese visitors were to be entertained recently by Viscount Nagaoka and some other Japanese poets.

The negotiations between the American and the Chinese Governments in regard to the opening of different places in Manchuria have been very successful.

H. E. Wu Ting-fang, the late ambassador at Washington, distributed the prizes to scholars attending the Cantonese guild school, at Shanghai, on 2nd ult.

It is reported that, amongst small shopkeepers at Penang, there is a great prejudice against Mexican dollars and that some dealers absolutely refuse to accept them.

MR. SEGAWA, Japanese Consul at Newchwang, reports that the Russian authorities at the place have prohibited the export of wheat from Newchwang after the 21st ult.

A DISPATCH from Washington says Russia has promised to consent to the opening of new treaty ports in Manchuria; the Manchurian question is thus satisfactorily settled.

MR. JOHN FOREMAN, author of the standard work on the Philippine Islands, has written an article for the *Encyclopedia Britannica* on the cause of the Philippines Rebellion.

ACCORDING to an arrangement made between Japan and Russia, the transmission of the mails from Tokio to St. Petersburg will now take only 22 days instead of 24 days, as hitherto.

FOR shouting "beat him" while an Indian constable was arresting another celestial for stealing a duck, a Chinaman had to pay \$5, or go to prison for seven days with hard labour.

THE C. P. R. completed its fiscal year at the end of June, and showed total gross earnings for the twelve months of \$3,880,800, as against \$3,503,053 last year, or an increase of \$3,777,747.

THE P. M. S. S. Co.'s leviathan *Korea*, which left for San Francisco on Tuesday, had the names of 10 passengers on her cabin list—an exceptionally large number for this time of year.

AMONGST the last list of calls to the Bar we note the following: Middle Temple, Mr. R. E. Bellis; Gray's Inn, Mr. J. W. Jones, Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court of Hongkong.

A PEKING dispatch to the *Jiji* announces that the search for "Reformers" has been resumed, and that two of the leaders have been arrested in Peking, and were decapitated on Sunday.

GENERAL Kuropatkin, in laying the foundation of a Port Arthur cathedral, said that Port Arthur was becoming inaccessible to all enemies, no matter how numerous or whence they came.

THE London correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphed on July 17—Japan has demanded to be paid the difference between the silver and gold rate on the last instalment of the Chinese indemnity.

NOTHING has been heard of the robbers who stole goods to the value of ¥17,000 from the Osaka Exhibition, and now another robbery of gold and silver nuggets, valued at ¥6,000, from the For : osa Building, is reported.

VICEROY Yuan and Governor Chen Pih of Shengtien have decided to develop the gold mines in Miyun district and a deputy and a mining engineer have been sent to make the preliminary examinations.

A SERIOUS epidemic of cholera is raging in Monthon Pitanuloke, Siam, at present, in the district between the towns of Pitanuloke and Utaradit. Some 250 deaths have been reported from this cause since the 1st of July.

STEAMERS of the great French lines appear to be using Antwerp harbour more frequently than formerly. Recently the Messageries Maritimes boat *Hamalaya* loaded a cargo there for the Far East, and the *Amah* of the Compagnie Est-Asiatique Française, shipped a cargo of railway material for China.

THE Chinese Government has decided to build the Peking and Chang Kia Kou line with its own capital and Chang Yen Mao has been appointed the Director General and Shen Tung Ho the assistant Director of same.

THE Bangkok Dock Company have been turning out numerous launches and vessels of various kinds of late, and many orders are still on hand. The *Phra Yom*, for use in the harbour department, has just left the slipway.

AN inquiry was held at Shanghai on 24th ult. before Mr. John Goodnow and Captain Amesbury of the American *Roanoke*, when the testimony of Captain Jensen and others in connection with the stranding of the *Carrier Dove* was taken.

DURING a severe thunderstorm at Shanghai the main focus at the Electricity Works were struck in six different places, and the dynamos were stopped for about half an hour, the whole Settlement being without electric light for some time.

WHEN in Kobe harbour, a coolie employed on the Swedish steamer *Lisa*, attacked and injured the chief officer with a hook. The police were informed of the occurrence, but on boarding the steamer they found that the coolie had escaped.

THE Borneo Syndicate has received the following telegram from Mr. Robertson (mining expert in Borneo) referring to Manganeses: "Width of the lode is 11 ft.; lode well defined; lode shows every indication of permanency; to a weight 17,000."

PENANG is doing all it can to encourage Japanese immigration to the Settlement and the Native States on the same footing as immigration from India. 190 selected Japanese immigrants were expected to arrive for the Straits Sugar Company last week.

A WARNING telegram is published in a Tokyo paper, reprints the *Japan Gazette*, to the effect that the naval authorities in Yokosuka last Tuesday night discovered a Russian taking soundings of that harbour, having arrived there by the last train of the day!

THE latest received copy of *The King* contains an excellent portrait of Miss Violet Brooke Hunt, whose successful efforts in the formation of the colonial troops' club were so fully appreciated by the colonial contingents who went home for the Coronation.

THE *Mindanao*, the thirteenth of a series of small craft being built for the United States Government by the Farman Boyd & Company shipbuilding works, was completed last week and was successfully launched Saturday afternoon from the Company's ways.

It is reported in Peking that the W-i Wu Pu has received a telegram from Hsiao to the effect that three converts in Shensi have been murdered and that a French priest has been safely escorted to Sze-Chuen by Chinese troops, provided by the Governor of Shensi.

THE joint service of the Eastern Extension and Great Northern Telegraph Companies will be discontinued from the 1st August, when each Company will then have its own separate counter where telegrams will be accepted for transmission by either Company's lines.

THE electric time ball at the Yokohama Customs wharves recently dropped about five minutes behind time. The reason is said by a Yokohama contemporary to be that the sun must have made a mistake, certainly it was not as the fault of the Meteorological Department.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place in India, between Captain T. G. Peacocke, A.V.D. Remount Department, India, eldest son of the late Mr. John Peacocke, of Limerick, and Zoë, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Crawford McMurdy, of Hongkong.

THE *Sun Wan Pao* gathers that there are at present fifty-eight Russian warships including torpedo boats in Port Arthur, twenty-eight warships in Vladivostok and ten at Newchwang, while the Japanese navy consists of one hundred and ten warships at different ports of the Far East.

THE following appointments have been made at the Admiralty—Fleet-Surgeon, C. W. Buchanan-Hamilton, to the *Leviathan*, to date June 20; Engineer, Sub-Lieutenant I. W. Baguley, to the *Teslathar*, to date June 24; Midshipman, A. Gordon, to the *Vengeance*, to date June 13.

A MEMBER of the Censorate has boldly sent in a memorial to the Throne, denouncing the Empress Dowager for staying too long in the Eho Park and urging her to return to the Forbidden City at once. But the Empress Dowager does not seem to take any notice of the memorial.

THE *L. & C. Express* learns that a telegram has been received from Singapore announcing that the Chamber of Commerce has petitioned the Government to prohibit the importation of Mexican dollars, presumably for the same reason.

THREE "Weary Willies of German extraction," as one of our Manila contemporaries would probably term certain unemployed representatives of the Fatherland, who were wandering abroad without any visible means of subsistence, were sent to the House of Detention on Wednesday morning.

A CHINAMAN spent three hours in the stocks in Queen's Road Central at the foot of Battery Path on Monday. He has also to undergo a term of imprisonment with hard labour. On Sunday evening he snatched a gold watch and chain from a Frenchman, who was walking near Government House.

THE *Shanghai Times*, of 23rd ult., states that the *Sun* and *Journalists* will not be heeded, and whatever may be the action of the Peking diplomatic body, inspired by the British Consul General, and the American Consul-General of Shanghai they will not be handed over to the Chinese authorities.

THE *Sin Wan Pao* gathers that the report of Sir Robert Hart containing recommendations to the government in the future currency of the Empire has been memorialized to the Throne by the Waiwupu in sections, but it is not definitely known whether the Throne will carry out the proposals.

AMONGST those invited to the State dinner at the Colonial Office given by the Secretary of State in celebration of His Majesty's birthday were—Sir Cecil Clement Smith, C.M.G., Sir William Del Voex, G.C.M.G., Dr. Patrick Manson, K.C.M.G., Mr. Hugh Clifford, C.M.G., and Major M. Cameron, C.M.G.

WE learn from the *Chefoo Express* of the 18th ult., that work on the new bund at Chefoo is progressing very rapidly. 1,100 feet of the wall have been completed on the eastern, and 700 feet on the western end. There is to be an opening left in the wall, 50 feet wide, for junks to take shelter in bad weather.

MANDALAY is going ahead with its electric tramway line, which, it is hoped, will be running cars before the end of the year. In this respect it will be in advance of Rangoon. The Mandalay Municipality hopes soon to introduce electric lighting, which Rangoon has been talking about for the last 15 years.

At the instance of Inspector Kerr, Wong Ching and Li Ko, masters of emigration boarding houses, were fined \$50 and \$25 respectively at the Magistrate's on Wednesday for failing to enter the names of their boarders in a register. The first defendant has been charged three times for a similar offence.

MR. Stead states that if Russia evicted Newchwang she could starve out port by constructing a new emporium three miles further up the river at a place called Inkou. Special advantages would be offered to ships engaged in the import trade if they would stop at Inkou instead of going down to Newchwang.

A FIRE broke out in Gough Street shortly after half-past seven on Tuesday, and the Fire Brigade had considerable difficulty in getting it under control. The first and second floors were entirely gutted, while the upper storeys were considerably damaged. When the roof fell in several Chinese narrowly escaped injury.

A PAINT scraper was charged at the Magistracy on Monday for stealing a gold watch and chain, value \$500, from Mr. Samuel A. Crosby, Chief Officer U.S.T. *Insults*, while in Kowloon docks yesterday. The officer stated that his ship will probably be here for the next six weeks, and Mr. Sercombe Smith committed defendant for trial.

SOUTH China ports are to be avoided by the Japanese training ships which were recently reported as leaving Thursday Island and going direct to Manila, thence to Chemulpo. The squadron is expected to reach Yokosuka the latter part of August. The reason assigned for the change of route is the prevalence of plague in southern ports.

THE silver medal of the Aeronautical Society is not to be awarded in connection with an international kite flying competition on the Downs, near Worthing, as the stipulation of a minimum flight of 3,000 ft. was not fulfilled. Mr. Charles Brogden came first with 1,800 and 1,600 ft., Mr. L. Coby being next in order with an altitude of from 1,400 to 1,500 ft.

WE understand that Mr. J. de Almadra e Castro, who has most efficiently carried out the duties of Acting First Clerk of the Supreme Court, will enter upon his service with Mr. C. K. Hall Brutton. The vacancy thus created will be filled by Mr. A. B. Safford, who is now clerk in the Registrar and acting second clerk of the Court.

COLONEL Ichioka, Major Koike, and Major Furumi have been ordered to visit Europe to witness the military manoeuvres which are to take place in England in September next. Such manoeuvres are now proposed, says a Tokio dispatch, being almost unprecedented in England, the Japanese Government has been specially invited to send officers to witness them.

M. ZYBKOFF, the Russian explorer, who recently spent a year in Lhasa (the sacred city of the Tibetans) disguised as a lama, or priest, says that the population of the city is about 10,000. The army of Tibet consists of 4,000 men, but it is poorly disciplined, and the men are armed with bows. The guns employed are obsolete. The population of Tibet is decreasing.

THE total sum of money to be paid by the Japanese Government during the next eleven years in connection with the extension and maintenance of the Navy is estimated at ¥700,000,000. The extension is estimated to cost ¥700,000,000, and the annual sum for the upkeep of the fleet ¥6,500,000, which will gradually increase to ¥7,150,000 in the course of eleven years.

MRS. Bishop, the distinguished Eastern traveller, who has been seriously ill during the past year, is staying at Malvern, and took an active personal interest in the important matter of the recent outbreak of Korean missions. The Church of England is making steady progress both in Korea and Japan, and no one has advocated the cause more effectively than Mrs. Bishop.

ACCORDING to the story related by officers of the Occidental and Oriental steamer *Gaule* the managers of the San Francisco shipping firm of Swayne & Hoyt, warmly commended the survivors of the wrecked steamer *Victoria*, and praised them for the courage and bravery displayed at the time that vessel met with some months ago.

THE *Universal Gazette* is informed that the Treasurer of Auhui signed on the 3rd ult. an agreement with a Britisher, assigning him the privilege of four districts, viz. Shou Chow, Ting Yuan, Wei Yuan and Tsio Hsien. The concessionaire in question is not backed up by official support, but he secured the valuable concession mainly through his personal influence with the Auhui officials.

REGARDING the recent discussion in the Chamber of Commerce on the prohibition of immigration of coolies from Hongkong, the *Straits Times* says that in Singapore they have little or no assistance to expect from Hongkong in the matter. "The only course left would seem to be to impose a more strict quarantine on all vessels arriving thence and if Hongkong suffers thereby it is naturally her own fault."

ACCORDING to the *Shanghai Times* the rumour is current that a certain well-known and popular brewery in Shanghai is about to be turned into a limited liability company with the object of cutting out the lately formed Japanese opposition in supplying lager beer to the community. Some Tls. 70,000 worth of plant has been sent for and is expected to arrive very shortly. The total capital to be called for will be close upon Tls. 200,000.

SAVS the *Straits News* of July and—No other Company without the popular P. and O. or their main contract. A much higher rate of speed will be the leading feature of the new contract, and the Company are evidently of this opinion, for four new steamers are being built, ranging from 10,000 to 15,000 tons, and from 14,000 to 15,000 horse-power. This will give the Company to large steamers able to land the mails in Bombay within 15 days of London. Every one with a sense of the benefits which accrue from the contract remaining with the P. & O. wishes that the Company will secure the contract and go on and prosper.

QUITE a sensation was created recently at the Japanese Theatre, Yokohama, where the *Merchant of Venice* and *Sappho* were given for the first time by Japanese artists, when a foreign child appeared on the stage and presented Mme. Yachi with two bouquets of flowers. The novel, appreciative action captured the Japanese audience which cheered the little donor to the echo.

WE are indebted to an influential home journal for the information that "despair reigns among our people in the Far East," regarding the Manchurian question. The only despair apparent in these parts during the past few months has been with reference to the low rate of exchange. Hongkong has no time to discuss political problems; at least not until the safety of the dollar is very seriously endangered.

A BERLIN wire of 21st July reports that the Silver Committee assembled there has passed a resolution in regard to a unity of the Chinese coins. It is therein stated that it would be desirable to make silver coins legal tender in China and necessary that the exchange between silver and gold should be fixed. The American and Mexican committees are much satisfied with the reception which they have had in Berlin.

A TOKIO despatch states that the prohibition of the export of grains from Newchwang by the Russian authorities does not include beans. The export of grains with the exception of beans was prohibited by the Chinese authorities, but the Russian authorities permitted shipments. The Russian authorities have now prohibited the export of cereals; but this action, we are told, is not a violation of any part of the Treaty.—*Exchange*.

JOCKEYS and polo ponies appear to possess remarkable characteristics. "If a jockey leaves off training and drinks a glass of port wine, he has been known to get 2 lb. heavier the next minute," so said a trainer in a recent lawsuit heard before Mr. Justice Lawrence. Mr. C. Sheather, official measurer to the Hurlingham Club, has now declared on oath that he has known a polo pony to vary 13 inches in measurement in five minutes.

THE gentleman engaged as chief assayer for the Bangkok Mint is Mr. J. W. Hinchley, who holds the diploma of an Associate of the Royal School of Mines. He has been acting as consulting engineer and technical adviser for a couple of firms in London, and at present he is taking a course at the Mint in London preparatory to leaving for Siam at the beginning of August. The bar silver bought for Siam is now arriving.

THE Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a report from H.M. Consul at Pakhoi, in the course of which it is stated that a light railway, one metre gauge, is being built from Kuangchowwan to Melu in Chinese territory a distance of about 12 miles. This, the Consul adds, is presumably the commencement of the line through the Yülin district to some point on the West River, which forms a part of the grand railway scheme planned by the Indo-Chinese Government.

WE (*Kobe Herald*) understand that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have placed an order with the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Co., Nagasaki, for two steamers to be called the *Edwin Murray* (5,000 tons) and the *Tango Maru* (7,200 tons). The former vessel is intended for the Bombay line and the latter for the Seattle line. The company's new steamer *Inaka Maru* is to be finished about the middle of August. Captain Arakawa, Commander of the *Tateyama Maru*, is expected to take command of the new vessel.

SOME mad brains crunk in the States has sent a hat round the world with the label attached. "Ship it out." It was despatched from Richmond, Virginia, U.S., in 1893, and has now reached Vancouver with its crown covered with tags and slips as "thick as the shingles on a roof." Here and there are noted gems of the expressman's wit, scribbled on all sorts and sizes of paper scraps as happened to be at hand, for instance: "Fed and watered on the way." "Damaged at the risk of life and death." "At the owner's risk," etc.

THE firm which has been commissioned to make a crown for Peter of Servia is of old standing, and has already produced five Royal crowns: those of the late Napoleon, Louis XVIII, Charles X., and Louis Philippe. The XVIII, Charles X., and Louis Philippe lost their crowns in painful circumstances is not a satisfactory omen. Meanwhile it is interesting to note that "the sceptre of Peter I." has already appeared in Paris on picture post-cards. The design is a sword inscribed two heads, those of King Alexander and Queen Draga.

FOOCHOW residents will learn with great regret of the sudden death of Mr. W. Graham, who was for long Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.'s representative at the port. Mr. Graham was a ten man and only left Foochow a few months ago for the United States. During the early part of this month, when New York was visited by a heat wave, Mr. Graham fell down suddenly in the street, death being almost instantaneous, from heat apoplexy. Mr. Graham had not yet joined her husband in the States, but was about to do so shortly.—*L. & C. Express*.

THOUGH the export of rice from China is illegal and the local officials in Shanghai, Wuhu and Chinkiang, the three great entrepôts for the rice trade, are supposed to prevent it being sent abroad, we find that in the Japanese official Customs returns, just issued, no less than 247,000 piculs of Chinese grown rice were landed in Japan from these three North China ports in the year 1901. The returns for 1902 are not yet complete, but it is known that the import of China rice was much larger. Who is to blame for this nefarious trade?—*China Gazette*.

THE Chinese have assumed control of an industry in British Columbia, where they work a gold creek with modern hydraulic appliances and no little success. The gold they obtain is worth \$18.25 an ounce and the exact amount they win is never told. "The dividend" is shown by their staying by the creek. For one creek in the early sixties at least \$500,000 was taken, but sixties that the yield fell to about \$10,000 a year. In 1902 it rose, however, to nearly \$25,000 and this year it is expected to reach \$50,000, most of which goes to the Chinamen.

A BRANCH litan station recently established at Lung Hai was attacked by a gang of salt smugglers a short time ago, and during the row several soldiers, who were acting as guards, were killed. The attack was made about midnight and was rather fierce while it lasted. The smugglers were finally driven away by the soldiers, but when they withdrew from the scene, they took with them as prisoner, the deputy collector who was on duty at the time. A report of the affair was made to the magistracy of Chinkiang, who sent a body of men to recover, possibly, the unlucky deputy.—*Shanghai Times*.

GUNNERY-Lieutenant A. A. M. Duff, of the *Majestic*, has begun improving upon Captain Percy Scott's mechanical appliances, and, if all one hears be true, other officers are applying their ingenuity in the same direction. It was not to be expected that Captain Percy Scott's inventions spoke the last word that was to be said on the subject. They had the merit of originality.

THE Imperial mail s.s. *Silvia*, with time-expired hands from Kinohow (of the East Asiatic station), arrived at Wilhelmshaven on the evening of 19th June. The returning men were, of course, heartily welcomed by bands as well as by cheers of the crews of the naval vessels in the harbour. The *Silvia* took home 20 officers and 703 subaltern officers and men, besides five prisoners, who were landed first.

THE *Universal Gazette* hears that a deputy of the Tartar General of Kirin (Central Manchuria) is now in Shanghai with the object of purchasing a large number of modern rifles to take back to Kirin. This, continues that paper, is the second time a deputy has come from Kirin to Shanghai to buy 3,000 rifles within the space of a few weeks and it is stated that the Kirin Tartar General wants the arms to prepare against the eventualities of war.

CAPT. Robinson, of the steamship *Athenian*, is not the kind of man to let the grass grow under his feet, remarks an exchange. At least, if he were a landsman he would not be. When the *Athenian* arrived in Victoria, B.C., on Sunday, 21st June, it was found that one of the steamer's condenser pipes was choked with kelp. A diver was straightaway sent for, but he was somewhat slow in arriving. So Capt. Robinson pulled off his clothes and entered the water himself. Only once rising to the surface, for air, he managed to clear the pipe before the diver reached the scene.

A SEOUL wire of 16th ult. says: The Governor of Wiju replied to the Government that the Russians at Mirokudo refuse to comply with the orders of the officials sent by him to effect the removal of the telegraph posts. The Foreign Department has now ordered the Governor to proceed to the place himself and see to the removal of the posts. The Governor proceeded to the place the day before yesterday, and reported to the Government to-day that all telegraph posts between the Yalu and Mirokudo have been removed. The report, however, is not confirmed by Japanese advices.

ON 24th ult., at about 1 a.m. four men—sentence men—were conveyed to make their escape from the British Consular Gaol, Shanghai. They gagged and handcuffed the warder on duty and took his keys. How they managed to reach the warder at such an hour is inexplicable. The men are all desperate characters, and as far as we can ascertain the two Americans charged last year with stealing Mr. Derby's houseboat are among them. The police are making a diligent search for the fugitives, but so far have been unsuccessful. The whole affair seems to have been most carefully planned.—*N. C. D. News*.

THE Eastern Extension and Great Northern Telegraph Companies have notified that from to-day the present deposit system will terminate, but senders of telegrams, desiring to have monthly accounts with either or both companies, are requested to deposit, in advance, with the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, for the joint account of both companies, and against the bank's receipt, an amount equal to the average cost of one month's telegrams forwarded by both companies' lines. Monthly accounts, payable on demand and independently of the said fixed deposits, will be rendered by each company.

MR. W. Robertson, assistant engineer of the Fire Brigade, at the Central Station, in Queen's Road